The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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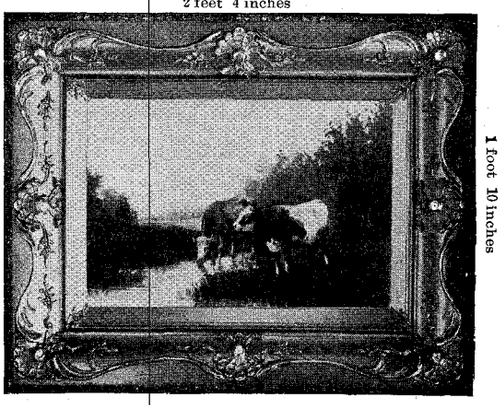

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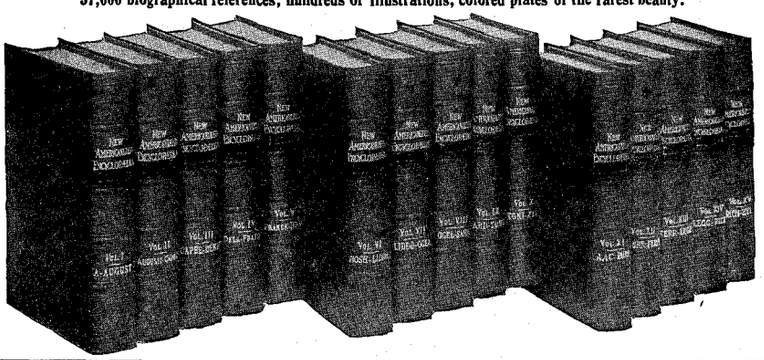

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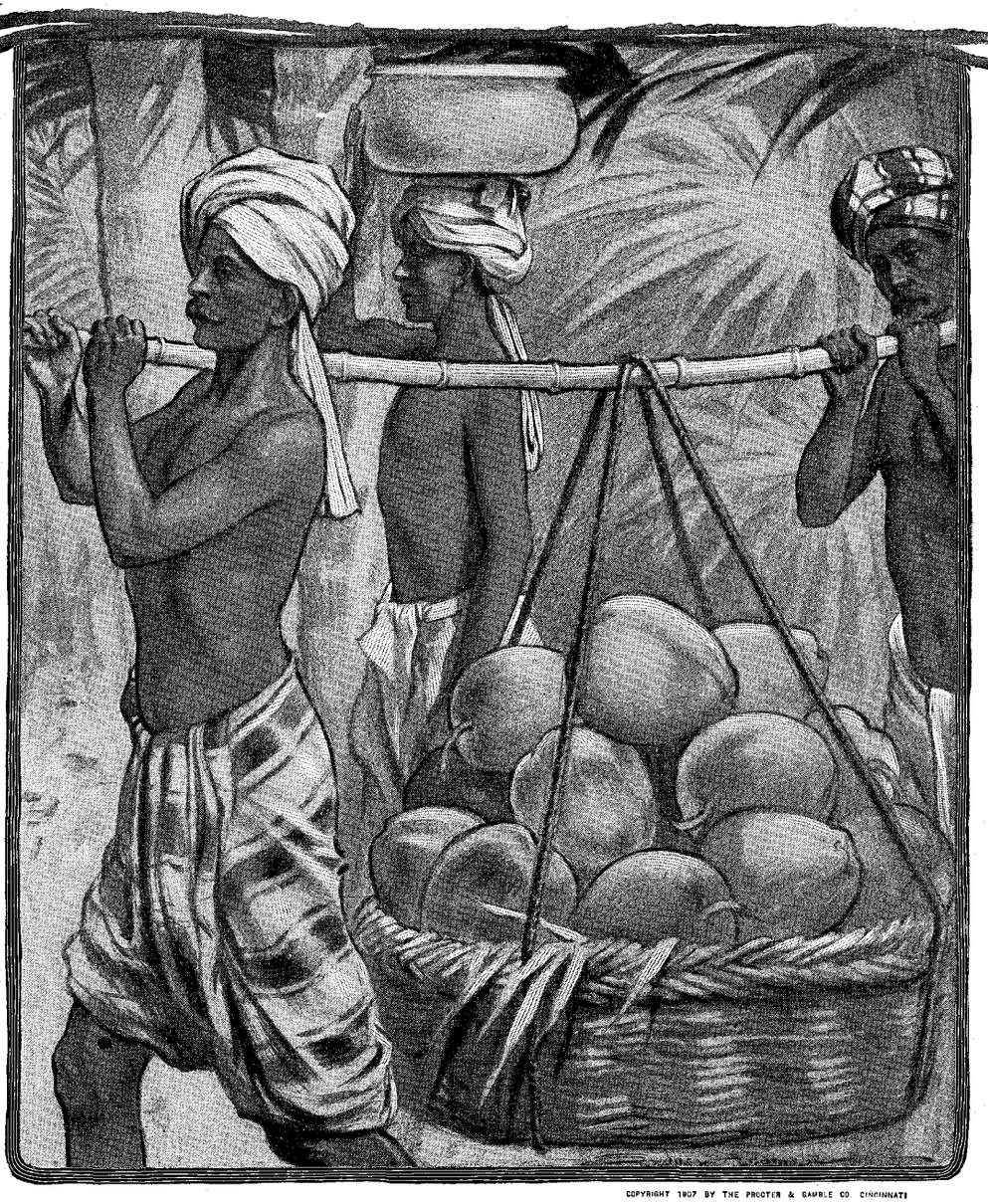

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

SPECIAL LEGISLATION FOR WOMEN

BY a unanimous decision of the United States Supreme Court, delivered last week, woman is legally in a class by herself to the extent that "legislation designed for her protection may be sustained, even when like legislation is not necessary for men, and could not be sustained." Altho during the past thirty-four years twenty States have enacted laws limiting the working hours of women, until now the constitutionality of such legislation has been the subject of constant controversy.

The decision which ends this controversy was handed down in the case of Muller *vs.* the State of Oregon. A statute of five years' standing in that State forbids the employment of women in factories, mechanical establishments, and laundries for "more than ten hours in any one day." Curt Muller, a laundryman, attacked this law on the ground that it infringes on the right of contract guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution. Defeated in the Oregon Supreme Court, Muller carried the case to the Federal Supreme Court, with the result recorded in the opening sentence of this article. In making known the decision Justice Brewer, explaining why woman should be treated as a special ward of the State, said in part:

"Differentiated by these matters from the other sex, she is probably placed in a class by herself, and legislation designed for her protection may be sustained, even when like legislation is not necessary for men, and could not be sustained. It is impossible to close one's eyes to the fact that she still looks to her brother and depends upon him. Even tho all restrictions on political, personal, and contractual rights were taken away, and she stood, so far as statutes are concerned, upon an absolutely equal plane with him, it would still be true that she is so constituted that she will rest upon and look to him for protection; that her physical structure and a proper discharge of her maternal functions—having in view not merely her own health but the well-being of the race—justify legislation to protect her from the greed as well as the passion of man. The limitations which this statute places upon her contractual powers, upon her right to agree with her employer as to the time she shall labor, are not imposed solely for her benefit, but also largely for the benefit of all. Many words can not make this plainer. The two sexes differ in structure of body, in the functions to be performed by each, in the amount of physical strength, in the capacity for long-continued labor, particularly when done standing, the influence of vigorous health upon the future well-being of the race, the self-reliance which enables one to assert full rights, and in the capacity to maintain the struggle for subsistence. This difference justifies a difference in legislation and upholds that which is designed to compensate for some of the burdens which rest upon her."

Mr. Louis D. Brandeis, a leading lawyer of Boston who volunteered his services to the State of Oregon in this case, submitted a brief which the New York *Outlook* describes as of "extraordinary interest" since it marks a significant change in the defense of labor legislation relating to women. Says *The Outlook:*

"Hitherto cases involving constitutionality of statutes restricting women's working hours have been argued almost wholly upon their legal merits. Citations and arguments of counsel have been confined chiefly to the legal right of States, under their police powers, to enact necessary health measures, even if such restrictions interfere with the 'freedom of contract' guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution. This right of States to restrict individual freedom in the interest of public health and welfare has been explicitly upheld by the highest State courts and by the Federal Supreme Court itself in important decisions. The real question at issue, therefore, in upholding the constitutionality of laws limiting women's working hours is no longer in the main a legal one, but rather medical and social. . . . It is in emphasizing this important distinction, and in having brought before the Court the authoritative statements of medical and lay experts, that lies the unique value of the argument presented by the counsel for the State of Oregon. Mr. Brandeis marshals authorities in order to set before the Court the 'facts of common knowledge' on which legislation of this sort has been based. These authorities show that long hours of labor for women in mechanical pursuits have ill effects on the health of the women employed (to a greater extent than such hours have upon men), on their safety, and on their morals—causing and increasing drunkenness, for instance; but, what is still more serious, these hours of work are a menace to the general welfare, for they insidiously and grievously impair the child-bearing functions of the workers, the mothers and future mothers of the race; they injure and even destroy homes, and are responsible for hosts of neglected children; they thus, in a double sense, bring evil upon future generations with cumulative force. The brief sets forth the beneficial effect, in all these respects, which has actually been secured by restrictive legislation."

Mr. Brandeis also pointed out that similar laws have been passed in England and all the leading countries of Europe. In addition to Oregon, the States of the Union in which laws have been enacted limiting the working hours of factory women are as follows: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Louisiana, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, Nebraska, Washington, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Colorado, and South Carolina. Of the situation in New York *The Times* says:

"The New York law was enacted in 1899, and embodied, with amendments, in the statutes of 1907. Curiously enough, this act was declared unconstitutional by the New York Court of Appeals in June last. Judge Gray, in writing the opinion, seems to have taken a view of the position of woman diametrically opposite to that which guided the Supreme Court in affirming the constitutionality of the Oregon law. We find in Judge Gray's opinion these views exprest: 'Under our laws men and women now stand alike

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in their constitutional rights, and there is no warrant for making any discrimination between them with respect to the liberties of persons or of contract.'

"He exprest the opinion, therefore, that the legislation had overstept the limits set by the Constitution of the State to the exercise of the power to interfere with the rights of citizens. 'An adult female,' he said, 'is not to be regarded as the ward of the State, or in any other light than the man is regarded when the question relates to the business, pursuit, or calling.' It is to be noted, however, that Judge Gray failed to find in the language of the law anything suggesting the purpose of promoting health. He leaves it to be inferred that, had such a purpose been expressly stated, the Court might have delivered a different opinion."

Returning to the Supreme Court decision in the Oregon case the same paper adds:

"To deny a woman the right to work more than ten hours a day in a factory may work a hardship to her individually, since her freedom of contract is interfered with and her power to earn a subsistence may be diminished. But, says the Court, the policy embodied in the statute has in view 'not merely her own health, but the well-being of her race.' This repeats with great exactness the principle of nature, as exprest by Tennyson:

"'So careful of the type she seems,
So careless of the single life.'

"It accords, also, with the policy of exemptions in favor of woman that prevails in all civilized countries, and largely, even, among primitive savages; exemptions, that is, from jury duty and military and constabulary service. It is in harmony, likewise, with the laws that compel support of the wife by the husband, and provide for alimony when divorces are granted. It will be observed that these laws, and the opinion of the Court sustaining their constitutionality, do not spring from sentiment. They rest rather upon a maxim of highest social policy. To the end that the race may be preserved, that the health, vigor, and soundness of posterity may be assured, that class of society charged with the chief functions of race preservation must be surrounded with peculiar safeguards, and securely sheltered against risks and perils that the law permits men freely to incur in their daily affairs."

The New York *Evening Post* finds the decision sound from the economic point of view. To quote:

"The Industrial Commission of 1900 laid great emphasis upon the fact that 'permanent industrial progress can not be built upon the physical exhaustion of women and children.' It asserted without qualification that 'a reduction in hours has never lessened the working people's ability to compete in the markets of the world,' and that 'States with shorter work-days actually manufacture their products at a lower cost than States with longer working-days.' Testimony to this effect is practically universal, and is particularly striking in the reports of the imperial German factory inspectors."

Does this decision, ask several papers, make for, or against, the cause of woman suffrage? Says the New York *World:*

"In delivering the Court's opinion Justice Brewer writes most sympathetically. But the militant suffragists do not ask for sympathy, but equality. Man's chivalry they resent as a bar to the emancipation of their sex. It seems cruel logic that the Supreme Court, through Justice Brewer, uses, in placing woman in a class by herself requiring privileges not man's."

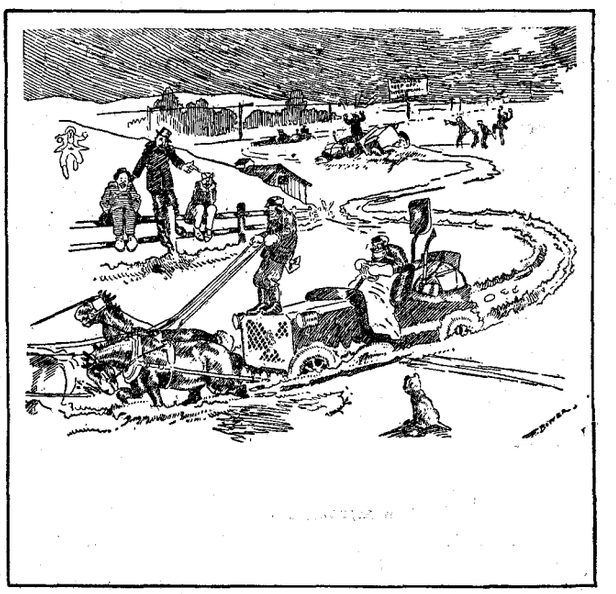
THE ELKINS LAW SUSTAINED

POPULAR interest in the decision of the Federal Supreme Court in the case of the United States *vs.* The Great Northern Railroad Company is inspired by its indirect rather than its direct bearing. Indirectly the decision disposes of one of the chief points on which the Standard Oil Company has relied to defeat the $29,000,000 fine imposed by Judge Landis in the Chicago & Alton rebate case. Moreover, in the opinion of the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* and other papers, it affords an answer to those critics who have discovered in some of the Supreme Court's recent decisions an active hostility toward organized labor, since it now deals with equal hand a blow to corporate interests.

As this trial is recognized by the Standard Oil as a test case, the exact facts, briefly stated, are of interest. Under the provisions of the Elkins Act the Great Northern Railway Company was fined $15,000 for giving rebates, the alleged offenses having been committed during the summer of 1905, but the indictment not found until two years later. An appeal was made against this fine on grounds thus summarized in a Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press:*

"The company admitted the concessions and contended that the Hepburn Act, passed June 29, 1907, and which went into effect August 29, 1907, had repealed the penalty section of the Elkins Act and that all indictments for alleged offenses of rebating returned after June 29, 1907, were not punishable under the Elkins act. As the Hepburn Act could not punish offenses of rebating committed prior to August 29, 1907, when it went into effect, it was held by the railway company that, even if guilty of the offenses

IF THE INDIANA POETS WOULD BUT TAKE HOLD!
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.



NO OBJECTION TO THIS.
—Bowers in the Indianapolis *News*.

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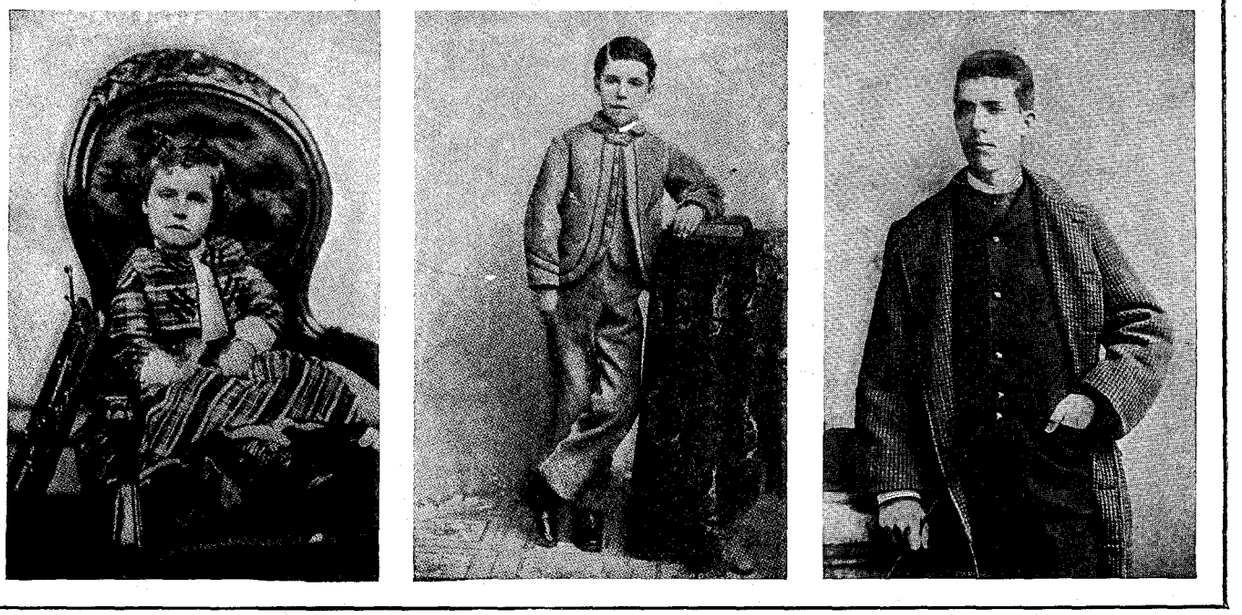

Courtesy of "The American Magazine." AT THE AGE OF THREE.

Courtesy of "The American Magazine." IN HIS EIGHTH YEAR.

Courtesy of "McClure's Magazine." AT NINETEEN.

EARLY PORTRAITS OF GOVERNOR HUGHES.

as charged, it could not be punished, the indictment having been found between June 29 and August 29, 1907."

This technical defense is now swept aside by the Supreme-Court decision, rendered without a dissenting opinion. Of Standard Oil's interest in the case the dispatch above quoted says:

"The indictments against it on which it was found guilty and the record fine imposed by Judge Landis were returned by the Federal jury August 28, 1907, or one day before the Hepburn Act went into effect. In fact, it was to enable the Federal authorities to find the indictments against the Standard Oil under the Elkins Act that the putting in operation of the Hepburn Act was delayed from June to August, 1907.

"It was feared that the statute of limitation would operate in favor of the Standard Oil if the indictments were not found under the Elkins Act. While the Elkins Act prescribed only a fine for the offense of rebating and the Hepburn Act has both fine and imprisonment, it was deemed by the Department of Justice the part of wisdom to proceed against the Standard Oil under the Elkins Act and not run the risk of letting the Standard Oil go scot-free under the Hepburn Act on a plea based on the statute of limitations.

"Other legal points have been raised by the Standard Oil in its contest to prevent paying the fine imposed by Judge Landis, and they will in turn find their way to the Supreme Court for adjudication before the fine is paid."

The press applaud the decision and praise the Court for its refusal to let minor technicalities defeat the plain purpose of the law. Says the Chicago *Record-Herald*:

"Had Congress intended to issue a sweeping pardon to those offenders against the Elkins Act who did not happen to be in the meshes of the Department of Justice at the moment the Hepburn Act supplanted the former, it is assuredly reasonable to suppose that in some way that purpose, that desire, that exercise of clemency, would have been made manifest to the public. It is of record that not one legislator in either branch ever betrayed any suspicion of so important a purpose or consummation. Sometimes a legislature blunders into a far-reaching consequence, but the courts will not assume such a lapse or blunder in the absence of linguistic compulsion."

"A momentous decision," exclaims the New York *Sun*, which ventures the hope that it may "for all time dispose of the criminal rebate on the part of the common carriers."

GOVERNOR HUGHES'S OPTIMISM

"PESSIMISTS and cynics can not develop this country," remarked Governor Hughes in the course of his Washington's-birthday address in Chicago; and the press of the country echo the assertion with approving emphasis. The evils which we lament, said the Governor, should not blind us to the progress which is being made; and he quoted from a letter written by Washington in 1778 to show that the conditions which discourage reformers to-day had their counterpart even in those days of patriotic exaltation when the country was in the throes of the Revolutionary struggle. "If I was called upon to draw a picture of the times and of Men," wrote Washington to Benjamin Harrison, "I should in one word say that idleness, dissipation, and extravagance seems to have laid fast hold of most of them. That speculation—peculation—and an insatiable thirst for riches seems to have got the better of every other consideration and almost of every order of Men."

It is full time that the people of the country were made to realize that these times are not evil beyond all precedent, remarks the Springfield *Republican* in this connection, and it supplements the evidence offered above by a quotation from Samuel J. Tilden showing that a hundred years later there was still ample opportunity for a pessimistic view of things. Said Mr. Tilden in 1873: "The cancer which reached a head in the municipal government of the metropolis gathered its virus from the corrupted blood which pervades our whole country. Everywhere there are violated public and private trusts. The carpet-bag governments are cancers on the body politic even more virulent than the New York ring." Turning again to the contrasting optimism of Governor Hughes's outlook on present-day conditions, we read:

"Intelligent comparison of the conditions of this day with those in times past can not fail to cause gratification and to beget confidence. . . . The country is morally sound. In this land of industry with unexampled opportunities for production and exchange, with an area and a population enjoying advantages of distribution free from artificial barriers of intercourse such as the world has never seen, the men of business inevitably represent the intelligence and moral sentiment of the people. They do not constitute a caste. They come from every walk in life; from the farm, the college, the counting-room, and the shop. They represent every element in the population, native and foreign-born, of every degree

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of advantage and disadvantage in origin and environment. Every stimulus to ambition, every precept of morality, every counsel of experience, every success and every disaster, every lesson of the past and the multiform warnings of a world where truth and justice alone win lasting victories, have helped to shape their standards and to determine their aims. And making all allowance for the extremes of avarice and artifice, for the unwholesome spectacles of exploitation and infidelity to trust, without blinking any evil or glossing over any wrong, the fact remains that the business men of the country are for the most part honest men, representing fairly the moral standards of the people. And never more than to-day have they, taken as a whole, earnestly desired that abuses shall be stopt, that an end shall be put to corrupt dealings and unfair practises, that gambling shall not parade in business livery, and that American industry and trade shall have free scope for development and extension along the lines of honorable rivalry and with justice to stockholders, to employees, and to the people at large. . . . . .

"To distrust the future in this land of opportunity, of educational privileges so eagerly seized, of moral influences so widespread and effective, is to despair of humanity itself."

MR. HEARST'S NEW PARTY

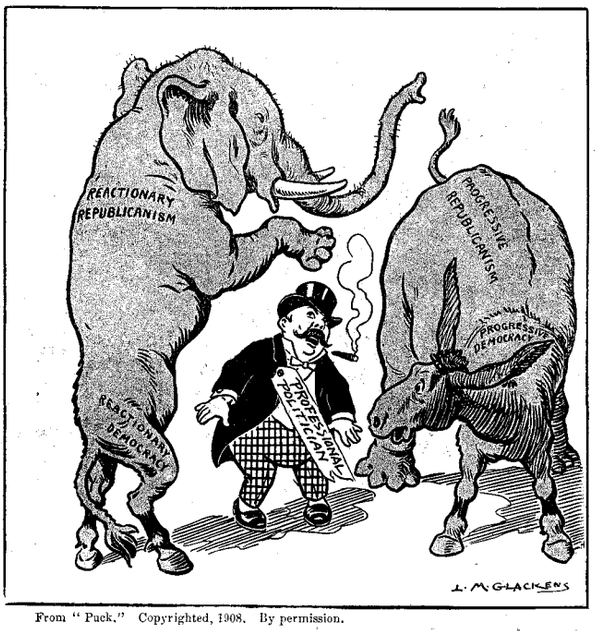
IF the attitude of the press counts for anything, Mr. Hearst's new "National Independence party" will have little support in the coming campaign. Hardly a newspaper outside of his own group of journals has a good word for it. But in his campaign for mayor of New York the same thing was true, and he polled enough votes to put the result in doubt; in his campaign for governor in 1906 he nearly carried New York State under similar conditions, and in Massachusetts his Independence League won second place, making the Democrats a "third party." We have not seen any predictions that he will cut any large figure in the returns next November, but during the campaign "it requires little imagination to foresee that he may be in a position to make a lot of trouble," remarks the Baltimore *News* (Ind.). It will be hard for the Democratic party to resist any demands he may make, short of the Presidential nomination, thinks this paper.

Mr. Hearst's idea, however, seems to be that the Democratic party has outlived its usefulness and that the time for a new party has come. Both the old parties have ceased to stand for any definite idea. "The word Democracy defines no doctrine," he declares; "the word Republican expresses no principle." One wing of a party stands for one thing, another for the very opposite.

HEARST—"There is at least one way to get rid of Bryan."
—Leipziger in the Detroit *News*.

Speaking at Chicago on February 22, at the gathering where the new party was launched, he said:

"Men are Democrats by inheritance and Republicans by tradition. There are Democrats who believe in free trade and Democrats who believe in protection. There are trust Democrats and antitrust Democrats. There are Democrats who believe in public ownership of public utilities and Democrats who believe in private ownership of public officials. There are Democrats who differ fundamentally from other Democrats, and who agree absolutely with certain Republicans. Of all the various parties which exist in the nation, I have found that the two that are the most bitterly, the most utterly and most uncompromisingly opposed to each other are the radical Democratic party and the conservative Democratic party."



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THE ELEPHASS AND THE JACKAPHANT.

THEIR ERSTWHILE KEEPER—"Holy Hanna! What's happened to the animals?" —Glackens in *Puck*.

In view of this chaos in the old parties, Mr. Hearst calls upon all true patriots to rally to his standard and support a party which stands, he avers, for the principles of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and Lincoln. Some of the cardinal principles in the platform of the new party are enunciated as follows:

Direct nominations by the people of all candidates for office.
The election of United States senators and judges by the people.
An income-tax and the referendum.
The right of the people to recall public officials from public service.
The immediate government ownership of railroad and telegraph lines.
Emergency currency to be issued only by the government.
An eight-hour day for working-men.
A law making blacklisting illegal.
An interstate-commerce court to enforce the rulings of the Interstate-Commerce Commission.
A ship subsidy for the development of commerce.
National postal savings-banks.

Nothing is said about the new party's candidate for the Presidency, but it seems to be generally taken by the press that Mr. Hearst will carry the standard himself. As the Savannah *News* (Dem.) observes:

"There doesn't seem to be any doubt that Mr. Hearst will be at the head of the ticket. It is difficult to think of any other man in that position. It is Mr. Hearst's party. Its principles are his, and it is but natural that he should be its leader.

"Of course he doesn't expect to be elected. He does expect, however, to make such an impression that the new party will be heard from in the Presidential campaign of 1912."

Many refuse to see anything more in this affair than a new "third party," like the many that have sprung up and disappeared from time to time in former years. Says the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind. Dem.):

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"As the political tides have been charted in the past, this would seem to be an unpromising year for new political parties or for third parties generally, whether new or old. While dissatisfaction due to business disturbance has contributed to the popular interest in such parties in former campaign years, they have generally made slight headway except as a protest against too great conservatism in administration and a refusal to inaugurate reforms. . . . . .

"The policies of both of the two old parties embrace enough of the actually radical or at least of the reformatory at present to satisfy all except a negligible quantity of the voters, leaving to third parties little on which to make appeal. Declarations for an income-tax, for labor legislation, for government ownership of telegraph-lines, etc., are hardly distinctive enough to render the Independence-League platform attractive to large masses of the electorate.

"While, however, conditions give small opportunity for new parties or third parties in a national sense, it is just possible that the situation in some particular States might give them importance to the extent to which such States may be able to affect the national election. Mr. Hearst's Independence League contributed to sweeping changes in New York at the last election in that State. If it develops as a national movement in the coming election a fractional part of the strength it then developed, it might have possibilities in the way of complicating matters.

"However, the national election will take place under conditions differing greatly from those present in the State election."

Mr. Watterson's Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) tells Mr. Hearst plainly that his new party is not wanted. To quote:

"It is difficult to see the exact need of the party Mr. Hearst thus has set loose. Much of what it advocates may be found already existing in the platforms or in the speeches of high exponents of the two preexisting parties. It seems to have picked out some of the worst and most pernicious doctrines of the old parties and made them the archstones of its political faith.

"As a matter of fact, what the country needs is an actual, sincere, and strict return to the ideals of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and Lincoln. Both the old parties embrace, as it is, a superfluity of iniquity in their latter-day platforms and practises. No farther extension or concentration of this iniquity is wholesome or desirable. The people wish a square deal, equality before the law, freedom from capitalistic domination, honest elections, and home rule. Also they want relief from the brays of demagogs and the prejudices and vagaries of agitators."

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) recalls several recent statements of Mr. Hearst in which he appears as a conservative, the friend of capital as well as labor, and remarks:

"Mr. Hearst evidently regards this year as one that calls for a conservative, and among all the expedients of the politicians who wish to appear both conservative and radical, one thing at one moment and another at another, one thing to one element and the reverse to the other, none is more amusing than this shift on the part of a man who was badly beaten only a year and a half ago because the people thought him radical to the point of being revolutionary."

THE SUBMARINE SCANDAL

THE charge that a firm building submarine boats has been resorting to subterranean methods has given the newspaper paragraphers a new field of operations. The more serious editorial writers, however, evidently recall the similar scandal of 1903, and are waiting for more light before giving their opinions. In 1903 the Electric Boat Company, manufacturing the Holland submarine, was charged with using improper influences in Congress, and, upon investigation, was exonerated. The same company is now accused again by Congressman Lilley (Rep.), of Connecticut, and an investigation is promised. This time the charge seems to rest, according to the Washington correspondents, upon the fact that the House Naval Committee, after voting to build only two battle-ships where the President wanted four, went on to vote for eight submarines where the President had asked for only half as many. This remarkable avidity for submarines aroused the suspicions of Mr. Lilley, and he demands an investigation. He says:

"By the time those boats are constructed it is fair to presume that there will be improvements in submarine construction, and yet the Government will not be able to take advantage of these improvements. To illustrate:

"The battle-ship *Vermont* was commenced last August. To-day she is practically an obsolescent ship. Our latest type of war-vessel could demolish three of her. Despite the almost constant changes in naval construction these eight submarines have been contracted for, thereby forcing down the throat of the Department twice as many submarines as they have asked for. The Naval Committee, by a majority vote, has taken from the President, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Naval Board the powers invested

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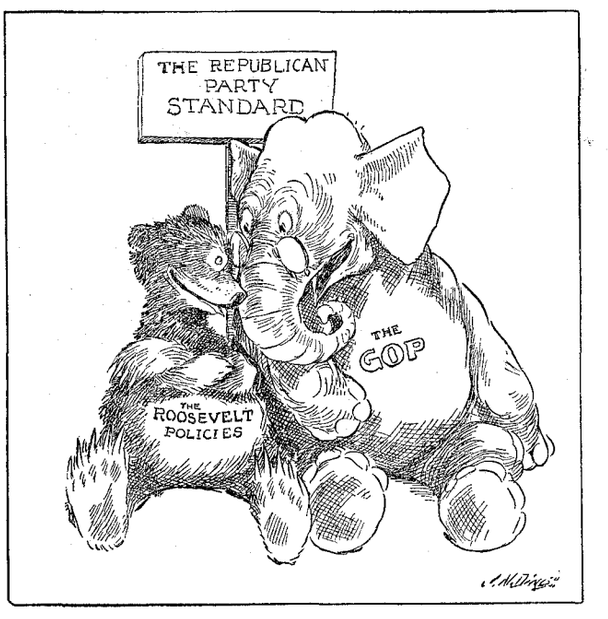
THE VOICE OF JACOB, BUT THE HAND OF ESAU.
—Rogers in *Harper's Weekly*.



THE ELEPHANT—"Say, who's the emblem of this party, anyway?"
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

MORE DOUBLE PERSONALITIES.

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in them and placed it in the hands of the Holland Submarine Company."

A dispatch to the New York *Sun* from Mr. Lilley's home town (Waterbury) has this to say of him:

"Those who have watched Congressman Lilley's attitude are not surprized at his attack on the submarine methods. He had told close friends that he had been offered bribes by submarine-boat people, and that any fearless, honest man in Congress stood in constant jeopardy of attacks of the submarine interests if not willing to yield to their blandishments. These interests, he says, have done more to corrupt Congress in ten years than any one agency. On one occasion in this city these people approached Mr. Lilley, it is known, and offered him a bribe that ran into five figures.

"He says in each of his campaigns financial support of the submarine-boat people had been offered him if he pledged his vote to their measures before Congress, but he refused. Mr. Lilley is well known as a fighter, and his conflict with these submarine people will be watched with interest."

Congressman Roberts (Rep., Mass.), a member of the committee under discussion, disposes of the charge thus:

"Mr. Lilley charges that the Electric Boat Company controls the committee and forces it to give more submarines than the Secretary of the Navy asks for. I believe any intelligent man who is acquainted with the facts in the case will laugh at such a charge.

"There is not a man on the Naval Affairs Committee who would not gladly have voted for the four battle-ships asked for, but we decided that conservatism would bring the best results in a year such as this, when we are said to be facing a huge deficit. I am told that a determined fight is to be made even on the two battle-ships recommended, and I should not be at all surprized to see the House bill give only one battle-ship.

"The price of two battle-ships is about $18,000,000, and for the price of one ship we can build twenty-seven submarines or thereabouts.

"So in cutting off $18,000,000 from the estimates a majority of the members of the committee considered that it would be only fair to increase the number of submarines, the need of which is great.

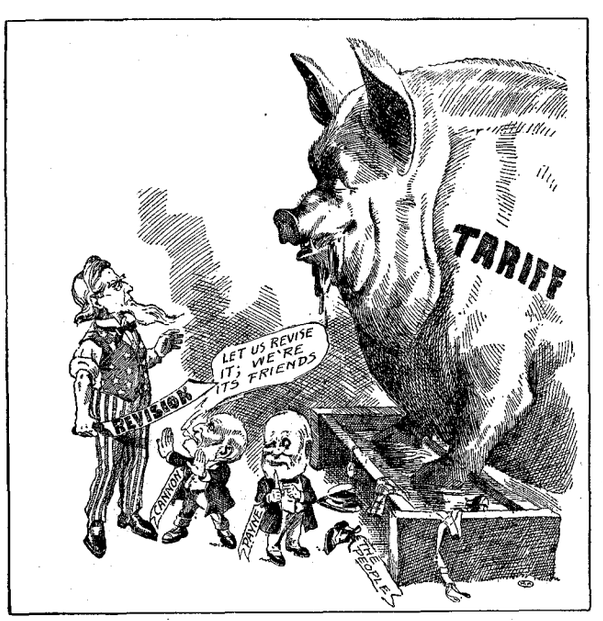
"The charge that a combination of submarine men defeated the four-battle-ship plan is ridiculous, from the fact that there were four different submarine propositions voted on by the committee, and on each of these the vote was so different as to make the talk of a combination foolish."

MORE OF BROWNSVILLE

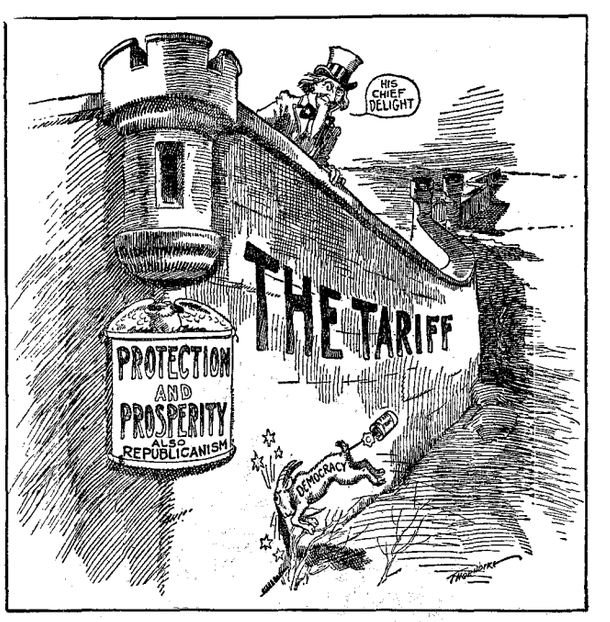
ALTHO the action of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs brings to a close one phase of the prolonged dispute over the cardinal facts of the Brownsville affray, "as a political issue," says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.), "the case is scarcely damaged." Out of the mass of conflicting evidence and theory in which the "shooting up" of Brownsville has been enveloped for more than a year the committee emerges with the following resolutions, approved by a vote of 8 to 4: "That, in the opinion of this committee, the shooting in the affray at Brownsville on the night of August 13–14, 1906, was done by some of the soldiers belonging to the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, then stationed at Fort Brown, Texas." And further: "That the testimony fails to identify the particular soldier or soldiers who participated in the shooting affair at Brownsville." The first of these resolutions, which is regarded as a victory for the Administration and a defeat for Senator Foraker, was supported by the five Democrats, but by only three of the Republicans, in the committee. The majority of the Republican members stood with Mr. Foraker in the opposition. Five substitute resolutions, the strongest of which declared that "the weight of the testimony shows that none of the soldiers" participated in the affray, were voted down. The fight, says a Washington dispatch, will now be carried to the floor of the Senate. There Senator Foraker purposes also to introduce a bill to restore the discharged negro soldiers to military service.

The finding of the Senate Committee, remarks the Buffalo *Express* (Rep.), vindicates neither the discharged soldiers nor the action of the President. The same paper thinks that "perhaps the most significant thing about the whole matter is the absence of any mention of a conspiracy of silence among the soldiers to shield guilty comrades," since "it was on the supposition that such a conspiracy existed that the President discharged the battalion." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind). allots the honors of the struggle to Senator Foraker, in spite of his defeat in the voting. To quote:

"Beaten by Democratic votes and those of three out-and-out Roosevelt senators, he made a better showing than had been hoped for. An actual majority of the Republican senators on the Committee voted against the resolution that the 'shooting up' of Brownsville was done by some of the soldiers of the Twenty-fifth



TIME SOME ONE UNDERTOOK THE JOB.
—H. M. in the Portland *Oregonian*.



THE GOAT—"I'll butt in and tear the wall to pieces!"
—Thorndike in the Baltimore *American*.

TWO VIEWS OF IT.

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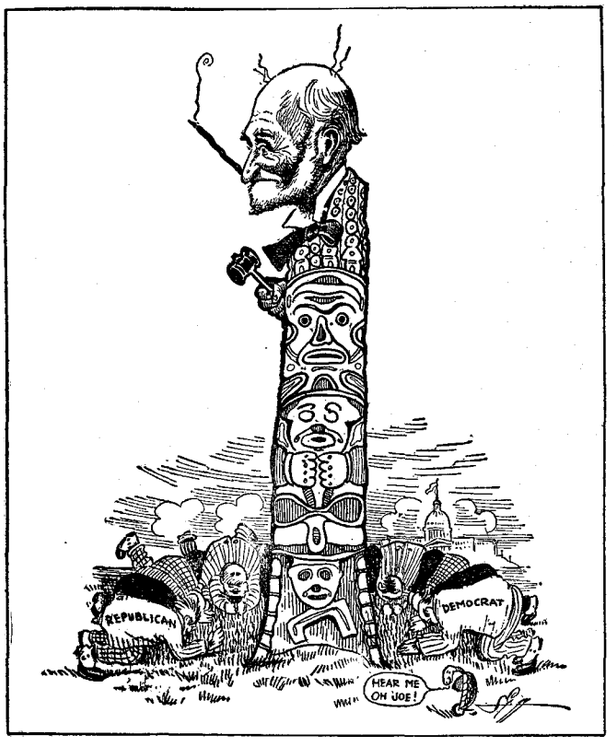

THE GREAT AMERICAN TOTEM.
—Gregg in the Atlanta *Constitution*.

THE HYPNOTIST.
—Cunningham in the Washington *Herald*.

OUR MAIN BATTERY.

Infantry—Bulkeley, of Connecticut, Du Pont, of Delaware, Hemenway, of Indiana, and Scott, of West Virginia, standing with Foraker. Thus Mr. Roosevelt again owes the approval of one of his policies to Democratic votes. This may not preclude the restoration to the Army by special legislation of those soldiers, particularly as the committee voted down a resolution declaring that there had been a 'conspiracy of silence' among them."

Among the papers which sum up for the President the New York *Globe* (Rep.) is particularly lucid. To quote in part:

"The fantastic theory that the citizens of Brownsville secretly got hold of the ammunition and guns of the soldiers and killed a couple of their own number in order that they might lay the blame on the soldiers may be dismissed. The citizens of Brownsville, the officers of the three companies, the various army inspectors who have investigated, the President, and the Secretary of War who reviewed the testimony submitted to them, and now twelve of the thirteen members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, have reached a common verdict respecting the guilt of 'some' of the soldiers. With such unanimity, no matter what the future gyrations of Senator Foraker, it may be accepted as established that a body of soldiers on the night of August 13, 1906, became murderers, and that these murderers were included among those that the President discharged from the Army 'without honor.'

"After passing the resolution declaring that the shooting was done by 'some' of the soldiers, the committee passed another resolution to the effect that the 'testimony failed to identify the particular soldier or soldiers' who participated therein. This resolution, the complement of the other, thus removes one of the principal grounds of objection to the President's order. It has been said that with a proper effort the actual participants could have been discovered. The Senate Committee, Senator Foraker leading the work, made a most diligent effort personally to identify them. It confesses its failure—in effect declaring that the President was right when he said that it was impossible to name the guilty. . . . . .

"It is conceivable that some of the soldiers do not know the names of their guilty comrades, but it is inconceivable that many were wanting in knowledge. Thus it is fairly established that there is a conspiracy of silence to which many of the discharged soldiers are parties. . . . . .

"As a matter of military discipline, feeling that great harm would be done if it could be truthfully said that a gang of murderers and sympathizers with murder wore the uniform, the President discharged the three companies. He acted on the approved military principle of holding the embracing organization responsible for the misdeeds of its members. . . . It may be shocking to the sense of justice of some that the possibly innocent under any circumstances should be involved in the punishment of the guilty, but in military organizations the doctrine of imputed blame has always prevailed, the growth of necessity and that larger good to which sometimes strict individualistic rights must yield. Thus in civil administration no compensation is paid to the indicted suspect even tho on trial he is acquitted. We must run the risk of being unjustly locked up in order that society may not be overrun with marauders."

As a political question, agree the Washington *Star* (Rep). and the New York *Sun* (Ind.), the dismissal of the negro soldiers is destined to figure even more prominently than heretofore. "The battle has just begun," asserts *The Star*, "and promises to wax hotter and hotter, certainly until the Chicago convention, and maybe until election day in November."

MR. JEROME'S HEAD ASKED FOR

THE New York papers treat the charges against District Attorney Jerome as a tragedy. Only three years ago these papers supported him enthusiastically in his single-handed fight against the Republican and Democratic nominees until one withdrew and the other was defeated; now there is scarcely one journal left to do him reverence. The very chairman of the committee that files the petition with Governor Hughes for his removal is William F. King, who was chairman of the "Jerome nominators" three years ago. The charges are, in brief, that the District Attorney failed to prosecute the magnates involved in the insurance, street-railway, ice-trust, and banking scandals, but has rather "assumed the attitude of their protector and advocate." Mr. Jerome's reply is that these men conducted their operations within the forms of law and he could not make cases against them. In some cases the grand jury refused to indict.

Mr. King avers that the District Attorney's inactivity is partly

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responsible for the panic, and a new official would bring back prosperity. He says in a newspaper interview:

"I maintain that much of the blame for the present deplorable condition of affairs is due to the failure of District Attorney Jerome to prosecute the rich and influential grafters who have robbed our people and disgraced the name of our city, beginning with the Ice Trust, the infamous clique which filched the money of policy-holders from the great insurance companies, and, last in the list but first in open, shameless audacity and barefaced stealing, the men who looted and wrecked the Metropolitan Traction Company. . . . . .

"If the District Attorney is removed and a man appointed to the place who will do his duty and not allow himself to be influenced by the wealth or social prominence of the criminal it is his duty to prosecute, we will at once enter upon an era of prosperity."

The New York *World* (Dem.), which supported Jerome in 1905, makes this sad comment:

"Mr. Jerome is one of the tragedies of American politics. No man of his generation ever had more brilliant opportunities. No man of his training and talents ever rendered a sorrier account of his stewardship.

"Had Mr. Jerome kept faith with the people, had he redeemed his pledges, had he fulfilled his promises, had he followed the trail of the great insurance and traction criminals, had he been the fearless, single-minded prosecutor of lawbreakers that he pretended to be, no office within the gift of the people of New York, no office within the gift of the people of the United States, would have lain beyond the possibility of his attainment. To-day, with the record of the last two years against him, there is no office to which he could be nominated and none to which he could be elected.

"But Mr. Jerome's wasted political opportunities are a minor part of the tragedy. By the manner in which he has conducted his office he has given stability to the Socialist charge that there is one kind of justice for the poor and another kind for the rich. By his failure to keep his word he has discredited political independence and made it the more difficult for honest citizenship to fight against the Odells, the Murphys, and the McCarrens. He has set back the clock of political reform in New York, and for years to come every man of character, conscience, and conviction who seeks to battle against political corruption must meet the sneer that 'He's another Jerome!'"

A good word for him is spoken by the New York *Globe* (Rep.), which says:

"Many of those most clamorous in shouting against Mr. Jerome apparently forget that he would show himself a most despicable character if he should consent to insincere and unjust indictments in order to save himself from criticism. When facing ordinances Mr. Jerome has sometimes indulged in loose talk, has emitted the kind of rhetoric now coming from the King committee, but even in his most emotional and reckless moments he probably never meant to convey the impression that he would carry the spirit of Judge Lynch into his office and indict men to please the public in contempt of his belief concerning the law and the evidence. If it is to his discredit that he has been a sensationalist and a manufacturer of suspicion, it is to his credit that when addressing himself to his official duties he has upheld old and time-honored standards.

"It is conceivable that in some instances Mr. Jerome has not reached correct conclusions when dealing with criminal matters. He makes no claim to perfection as a lawyer. He is often eager and impulsive, is not perfectly stable in judgment, is sometimes mentally arrogant, and perhaps capable of contradictory action according as one or the other side of him is approached. But these faults he has never concealed—his conduct at all times has been singularly open, and never has created the impression of a man who had sold out or was deliberately playing a part. Mr. Jerome, oftentimes indulging veritable paroxysms of self-revelation, has moved in and out of this community for many years. Abundant have been the opportunities to study him, and despite the attack of the King committee, and despite the fact that he might not be elected if again a candidate, there is no falling away in the belief in his integrity. His has not been the demeanor of the scheming villain, and if he is not such a villain, if it is not assumed that he has been controlled by base motives, the King charges shrivel to nothingness."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

POPULIST National Convention April 2. Why so late in the month?—*Boston Transcript.*

"MY people," the President calls us all in his message to his brother executive, him of Peru. Well, ain't we?—*New York Evening Mail.*

A FRIEND has favored us with a copy of the Foraker *Tribune*, published at Foraker, Okla. On its front page, at the head of the first column, it carries: "Our Ticket: For President, Hon. William H. Taft." Speaking of the irony of fate, that looks like a whole foundry running overtime.—*Washington Post.*

SOME ONE has said that Taft is the only Presidential candidate with a sense of humor. Not so. Knox still talks about his boom.—*New York Commercial.*

JANUARY imports of $85,000,000; January exports of $206,000,000—the way this country can both hustle and economize when it has to is a caution.—*New York World.*

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"DON'T LOOK AT THE HOLE; KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE DOUGHNUT."
—Hamilton in *Judge.*

ENGLISH husbands are entitled to their wives' savings, by a recent decision. No wonder there are suffragettes.—*New York American.*

OVER 57,000 people own stock in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Isn't this verging on public ownership?—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE California judge who decided that pedestrians need not dodge autos must have a friend or two in the undertaking business.—*Washington Post.*

THE rejection of the President's recommendation for a greater navy may make another message necessary. Did the House committee think of that?—*Atlanta Constitution.*

IT must discourage the anarchists to notice that it is never necessary to advertise for a capable man to tackle a king's job after they have created a vacancy.—*Washington Post.*

THOSE London suffragettes who attempted to invade the House of Commons in a furniture van may be regarded as having made a moving spectacle of themselves.—*Chicago Post.*

WE'RE in the midst of the Capitol probe, we've had spells of the Standard Oil probe, and now comes the naval probe. Who, then, dare deny the probity of our public men and financiers?—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE merchant tailors' dress expert accuses Roosevelt of wearing something that looks like ready-made clothing. Bryan's charge to the same effect was more specific, as it alleged where Roosevelt got the clothes.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

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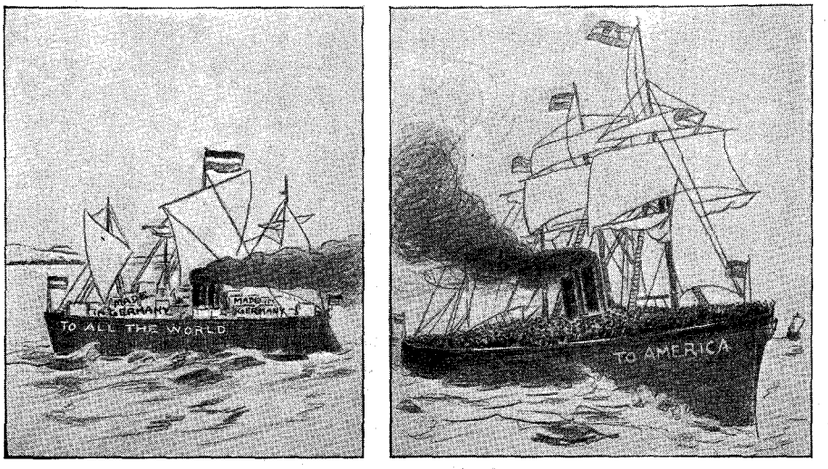
FOREIGN COMMENT

EUROPE'S REVENUE FROM AMERICAN TOURISTS

THE wealth of "Ormus or of Ind" is not nowadays to be compared with that of America, at least in European eyes. Fortunately for Europe, declares the *Nuova Antologia* (Rome), Americans are a nation of travelers, and careful calculations have been made of the lavish manner in which their traveling expenses, or rather expenditures, contribute to the revenues of the lands they visit. As luxurious livers, fastidious travelers, and generous patrons of art the Americans are next door to idolized by "mine host," by railway and steamship companies, and by the picture-dealers of Europe. The *Antologia* begins its somewhat scientific discussion of this condition of things in the following terms:

"On the basis of keen and scrupulous calculations it has been stated that the yearly sum of cash which pours into Europe from American tourists' pockets amounts to some 750,000,000 liras ($150,000,000). This of course includes the money spent in the acquisition of works of art. It is known, for instance, that J. Pierpont Morgan has spent in Europe 50,000,000 liras ($10,000,000) on his own great collection of art objects and pictures."



GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN EXPORTS.

Germany exports her goods; Austria, her people.

—*Floh* (Vienna).

The grounds on which these results are arrived at are summarized in the following details:

"The number of Americans in Europe have varied during the past year (1907) from 125,000 to 150,000. The passengers who left New York for Europe between January and October of last year were 83,500 in the first-class and 85,000 in the second-class cabins. The expenses of each of those bound on a pleasure-trip might oscillate between $400 and $500. Those who took an automobile trip in Europe would spend between $2,500 and $3,000. This will give an idea of the enormous amount of wealth which day by day is distributed in Europe by citizens of the United States. It is calculated, for instance, that American tourists annually disburse in Switzerland alone what amounts to $10 for every inhabitant of that country."

The banks of Europe find their business enormously swelled by the American invasion. On this point we read:

"The European banks which have accounts, through letters of credit, with the wealthy American travelers declare such individual accounts usually involve drafts aggregating $3,000 each for a few months. In some instances the figure rises to $20,000, to $50,000, and, in rarer cases, to $100,000. Elisha Flagg, the London general agent of the American Express Company, states that American travelers carry to Europe each year credits amounting to $100,000,000, altho their drafts are not usually made to the full extent of their credits."

The writer in the *Nuova Antologia* quotes the statements of "a certain German" (whom he does not name) which involves even a higher estimate of American expenditure in Europe. Thus we read:

"Speaking of this American invasion of Europe the Berlin papers calculate at an even higher figure the aggregate profit accruing to the nations of Europe from transatlantic tourists. We are told that not less than 300,000 Americans cross the Atlantic every season, and each of them spends abroad about $700, which would amount to a total of $210,000,000. The German writer referred to bases upon careful statistics his further statement that American ladies leave about $7,000,000 in the tailor and millinery establishments of Paris; $1,400,000 in other shops, and that American men and women annually spend at Paris about $2,000,000 for souvenirs of various sorts."

The *Nuova Antologia* thinks that as a general thing American travel is of advantage to the countries visited. The question is discust as follows:

"It has often been asked whether a country is really benefited by the revenue it obtains from foreign visitors. It is reasonable to presume that when travelers merely make their tour a pretext for idle and unrestrained vagabondage they do no good to the land they visit. If, on the other hand, their tour serves the purpose of promoting mutual culture, of spreading refinement and civilization, of drawing different nations into a closer brotherhood, and making them better acquainted one with another, in teaching each people that something is always to be learned from a foreigner, then, decidedly, travel is a good thing, and quite worth the extravagant expenditure of money and of energy which we have recorded."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PORT ARTHUR AT ITS SURRENDER—What Dr. Morrison, the London *Times* correspondent, styles "the most spectacular incident" in the Russo-Japanese war, namely, the surrender of Port Arthur, has a sort of secret history, and the recent condemnation of General Stoessel has caused the European press to reprint the revelations of this famous correspondent. It is widely reported that his account of the surrender compelled the Russian Government to place on trial the surrendering officer. He is quoted as saying that the Russians fought most valorously against the investing army of Japan, until mid-November of 1904. Then, he declares in the columns of the paper he represented, "something seemed to go wrong." He is quoted as saying in substance:

"By the sacrifice of thousands of lives the Japs took 203-Meter Hill and began mounting heavy guns on it. On December 18 the Keekwan Fort was taken, and General Kondrachenko, the soul of the defense, killed. From the points of vantage secured the inner forts and harbor were shelled, but the garrison was still in fighting fettle, when on January 7, 1905, Stoessel surrendered. No more discreditable surrender has been recorded in history. It was found that when Port Arthur was surrendered the Japs captured 25,000 able-bodied soldiers, 528 guns of position, 36,598 serviceable rifles, over five million rounds of small-arm ammunition, and 206,000 rounds of shell for the big guns. The supplies included 7,000 tons of flour, 58,000 pounds of canned beef, 33,000 pounds of sugar, and large quantities of other foodstuffs. There were 15,307 sick and wounded men in the city and forts, but apart from the problems caused by their presence Port Arthur garrison had no difficulties that forced surrender."

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MUST JAPAN ATTACK CHINA AGAIN?

IT was the huge Chinese indemnity of 1895, amounting to 200,000,000 taels (about $165,000,000), that lined the Japanese war-chest for the struggle with Russia, according to current belief. That chest is now empty, says expert financial opinion, and the country is so deeply in debt that the people are groaning under an intolerable burden of taxes that go merely to pay the interest on it. Nobody will lend Japan money, and in such a predicament war is unthinkable. In this pinch a suggestion comes from Japan's ally that China is still lying, rich and helpless, within easy reach, and can be tapped for another war-fund. Mr. F. A. McKenzie is the writer who advances this sinister idea in the London *Daily Mail*. Japan, he says, is on the brink of bankruptcy; her manufacturers are being underbid in the market by those of China. She is the most heavily taxed country in the world in proportion to her wealth, and this burden is alike ruinous to labor and capital. Capital suffers from the raised wages necessitated by strikes as the outcome of the cost of living, and in spite of raised wages the laboring class are in the depths of bitter discontent. Mr. McKenzie remarks that everything, even a railway ticket, is taxed in Japan. This has led to strikes, he declares, and, in his own words:

"The financial problem has led in turn to the labor problem. The inevitable result of high taxation has been to raise the cost of living. It is probably an understatement that the cost of living in Japan has doubled in a few years. One outcome of this rise has been a series of formidable strikes, particularly among the miners—strikes often accompanied by violence and loss of life. . . . The men have generally obtained large increases of wages, in some cases as much as 45 per cent. The strike movement is not yet over; it may be said barely to have begun."

But an increased wage is, of course, a blow to capital. To quote further:

"This rapid increase in wages is hitting the new Japanese manufactures in their most vital point. An attempt was made to obtain cheap labor last year by importing a number of Chinese coolies. The Government quickly intervened and had the coolies expelled, with the accompaniment of considerable indignity and suffering. Japan has no hesitation in protecting herself from cheaper labor, altho she objects to America having similar protection for her people."

Of the present position and prospects of Japanese finance we read:

"The financial outlook for 1908 is far from favorable. The military and naval leaders have reluctantly consented to a slight reduction in their estimates, but the outlay on defense is still double what it was before the war. Eminent financiers like Baron Shibusawa and Mr. Soyeda have in the most emphatic manner warned the Government and the nation of the danger facing them. To meet the coming outlay bonds are to be floated in the home market, and there is to be considerable new taxation. Kerosene, sake, tobacco, and sugar are all to bear heavier burdens."

Nor will foreign exchanges take any more Japanese bonds, and those already issued are terribly depreciated. To quote further:

"Up to recently the home deficiency could be made up by floating foreign loans. This is no longer so. European money-markets have become uneasy owing to the threatening militarism revealed in the budgets of the past two years. Chinese five-per-cents. stand to-day at about 103; Japanese five-per-cents. stand at 97. The most optimistic financier would not dare just now to propose a new foreign loan. The Manchurian Railway issue was an open failure, altho only half of the money really needed was asked for. The Japanese Finance Commissioners who were in Europe last year returned home disappointed. 'You can rest assured,' one of them was told by a leading financial authority, 'that Europe has not another sovereign to lend Japan for increased armaments.'"

Things indeed have come to such a pass, we are told, that Japan must either invade China, her wealthier neighbor, or give up business as a first-class fighting country or as an exploiter of Manchuria. To quote:

"The monetary difficulties have been increased by the disastrous results of commercial speculation in the summer of 1907, when large numbers of banks and institutions failed. The situation is such to-day that the Government will soon be faced by one of two alternatives. It must either reduce expenditure, and thus limit some of its cherished schemes, or it must find excuse for an aggressive campaign against its wealthy neighbor, China. It is this which may explain the Japanese breaches of the open-door policy. The Government, no doubt, feels that it can not afford to miss anything that would expand its commerce and improve its national income."

WHY RUSSIAN COLLEGES ARE HOTBEDS OF REVOLUTION

THE universities of St. Petersburg and other large Russian cities are nurseries of rebellion, declares a writer in the *St. Petersburger Zeitung*. And why? Because of the wretched poverty and misery in which the students live. "The general destitution of Russian college boys is a well-known fact," he assures us. "The Russian student is in most cases a beggar student. People have become familiar with this state of things and pass it by as an ordinary matter." More than a thousand students are dropt from the University of St. Petersburg annually, because they are unable to pay their fees.

The writer gives a pitiful picture of student life in Russia and declares that the cries for help or employment which are constantly heard among this half-starved and helpless class are a disgrace to Russian civilization. Male and female students are equally destitute. Thus he remarks:

"A heartrending indication of the depth of hunger and despair into which these people are plunged may be seen from the newspaper advertisements and the notices that are stuck up in the college corridors. Thus we read such notices as these: 'A student desires employment, at anything, and at any distance from the city'; 'An educated Jewish girl, who is in the direst need, seeks clerical work, or a place as a companion, servant on a farm, or chambermaid to a single man'; 'A starving scholar asks for employment of any sort'; 'A student in utter destitution asks for work, even of the most menial character.' These advertisements are very significant, and behind each of them a tragedy is going on."

The *St. Petersburger Zeitung* says that by a strange irony the extreme liberal student has been known to sacrifice his political views for the sake of bread, and he quotes Mr. Alexandrovitch, one of the editors of the *Novoye Vremya*, as telling with a certain feeling of disgust the story of a student "who had taken part in the Socialistic agitation and had been put up as party candidate for a starosty, or headship over a ward. He had, however, fallen into such destitution and despair as to seek the headquarters of his political opponents and offer to become a renegade, on condition of receiving employment." Such a defection, declares the editor of the *St. Petersburger Zeitung*, is surprizing, and created a sensation at the time.

These "beggar students," however, swell the number of the "intelligent proletariat" and of those who eye with bitter envy and hatred the comfort and cold selfishness of the "fat bourgeoisie." "This is, indeed," the writer concludes, "the material out of which revolutionaries are formed." This dangerous element in Russian society is growing more formidable every day. The cleverest, brightest, and most ambitious sons of the country, the genuine "young Russia," which is burning to make a "new Russia," can be given their social rights only when the system of education is so improved that "practical and genuine assistance is distributed by the city and the state, at any rate to such an extent as to lighten the lot of poverty to which those who aim at a university training are at present exposed."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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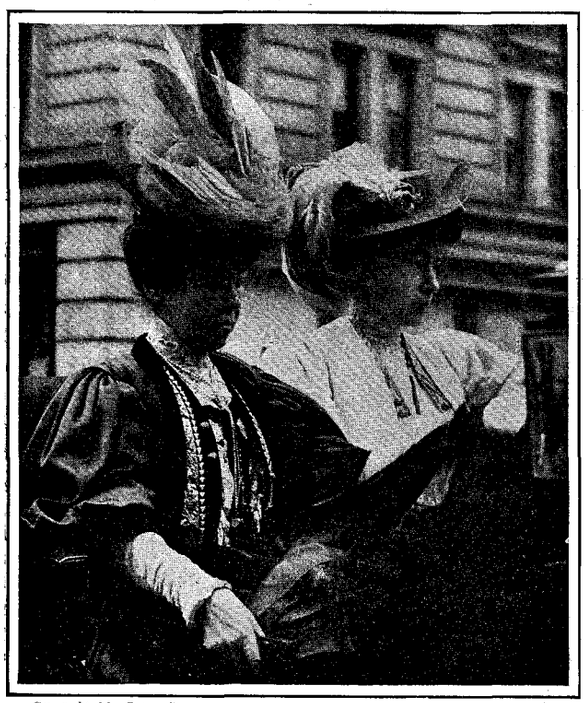
MAX NORDAU ON INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGES

THE American heiress is an aristocrat by instinct; she is all for "the throne and the altar"; she hates republics and laughs at the idea of equality, declares Max Nordau in the *Pester-Lloyd*. The most pessimistic of social philosophers, this learned Hungarian Jew, apropos, it is presumable, of the marriage of an American heiress with a Hungarian nobleman, has given a pretty full statement of his views of the American heiresses who have for many years, as he says, taken Europe by storm, through their beauty as well as through their wealth and social ambition. He tells us that Hungary's turn has come at last. She has at length received "her share of American beauty, elegance, and gold." He traces in glowing language the triumphant march of the American women through the courts and drawing-rooms of Europe. They begin with England, he declares, and he goes on to say:

"The American heiress thinks of America as flat and barren prose, of Europe as an ethereal fairyland of poetry. She next



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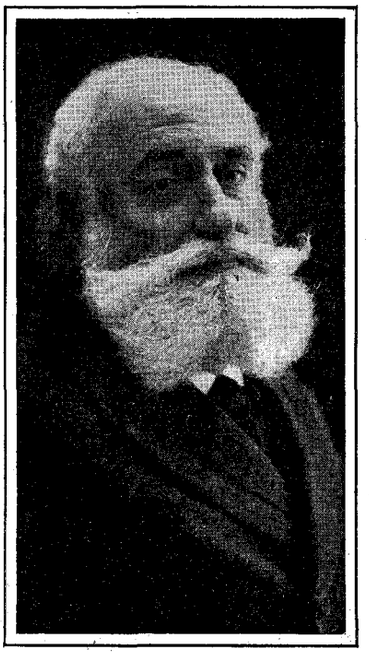
MRS. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT AND HER DAUGHTER, THE COUNTESS SZECHENYI.

turns her longings toward England. That country is nearest to her heart. She is bound to England by ties of blood. She and the English have the same language, the same manners, the same habits. Popular legend turns her attention to that old island home in the East from which the Pilgrims brought, in the *Mayflower*, some of that snobbishness which appears in the excellent Anglo-Saxons, in the ideal character of Washington, and in the democratic independence of the present-day American. The daughters of successful political 'bosses,' of town-builders, of Wall-Street free-booters, of railroad manipulators, long for the coronet and ermine of the peerage; Miss would like to be called Lady, and off they start, like Argonauts in quest of the Golden Fleece of a title and a coat of arms."

He declares that the circle of the British "upper ten" was for a long time closed against American heiresses. "It was not before the sixties that you could even count upon your fingers the wealthy American women who had been received as members of the British aristocracy." From England they advanced to Italy. As he says:

"After England, Italy became their favorite hunting-ground. Italy was poor; the members of its aristocracy were numberless, the golden butterflies of America were attracted by the beauty and artistic taste of Italians. In Rome, Florence, Naples, and Venice there were American drawing-rooms which eventually turned out to be successful marriage-markets."



MAX NORDAU,

Who thinks that American women are the aristocrats of the world.

Paris, of course, came into brisk competition with Rome and Naples, and under the Empire the officers of Napoleon won many an American "coquet of the waltz." "Under the Republic French society lost much of its prestige in the eyes of the American woman. She considered a union with a Frenchman under that régime as a descent to the canaille."

"It was understood in Newport how doubtful a meaning was attached to the title of a man who was marquis or count merely in his own circle."

Many years elapsed before the Hungarian aristocracy became recognized by the ladies of the western hemisphere. Nor did Hungarian nobles aspire to American brides. As Mr. Nordau says:

"The globe-trotter is a creature who appears but seldom in Hungarian aristocratic circles. Moreover, the Hungarian aristocracy is very rich, very powerful, and therefore very proud and inaccessible. A Hungarian nobleman has no need to be a fortune hunter. . . . The American belle also finds in Hungary many competitors. The Hungarian aristocrat finds in his own countrywomen the fairest, the sweetest, the most fascinating of creatures, among whom the world-renowned American beauty is doomed to eclipse. It is very much more probable that an American multi-millionaire should seek for a bride in Budapest than that a Hungarian should seek his life-companion in Newport."

COUNT SZECHENYI.

While gently satirizing the American who astonishes her European husband by her strict etiquette, her love of pomp and ceremony, her hatred of democracy, he declares that there is another type of American woman, the only genuine type. "The American man," he declares, "will laugh at my portrait," for, he goes on to say:

"The American man knows another kind of American woman—

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earnest, industrious, compliant without abjectness, independent without arrogance, warm-hearted without being weak, worthy daughter of the New-England wives, those patient heroines who stood by and helped the valiant pioneers of the country."

He concludes that the American woman who seeks a husband among the aristocrats of Europe is "no American woman, but a hothouse flower of Manhattan Island; an artificial product of Fifth Avenue. She stands quite apart from the movement of progress in her nation. She brings to Europe her dollars, but with them she does not bear the spirit of Americanism."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CONQUEST BY "INFILTRATION"

A GERMAN professor has a scheme for Germanizing France, Italy, and Spain that is so stupendous, yet so simple, that it is astonishing no one ever thought of it before. It is, in brief, that German colonists gradually settle in these countries until they have made German the popular language, and German manners the prevailing custom. In time the Germans will outnumber the native population, and then, by a swift *coup de main*, they will seize the towns, run up the German colors, and a mighty "Hoch der Kaiser!" will assail the heavens from half of Europe. Marianne will bleach her hair to a flaxen hue, and the sons of Italy will discard the juice of the grape for the favorite beverage of Munich. Skat will replace bull-fighting in Madrid. This scheme would certainly carry out the "internationalist" idea of Messrs. Jaurès and Hervé, and at the same time realize the age-old dream of Pan-Germanism.

Dr. Waentig, a learned and well-known professor in the University of Halle, is the author of this plan, and the lecture in which he enunciated his views was delivered at Magdeburg and reported in the *Bulletin* of that city. After remarking the fact that the teeming population of the Fatherland must find some outlet, he launched his idea thus:

"It is not worth while for the Germans to seek a field for national expansion in regions separated from the mother country by thousands of leagues. Let us take what is ready to our hand. The Latin races will probably continue to degenerate, as has happened especially in the case of Spain, and it is almost certain that France also will eventually occupy but a secondary place in the list of nations. We must not fail to take advantage of this fatal retrogression."

The best way to take this advantage, the speaker continued, is to send Germans into France, not at first with cavalry and artillery trains, but as settlers. To quote further:

"We must flood the countries of the Latin races with instalments of our own population. The result may be long in coming, but it will be inevitable, and I can quite fancy Paris and Brussels, even before France and Belgium are annexed, speaking German. Such is the process of infiltration, which we are getting our hand in by trying on Poland."

The professor at this point in his discourse comes to the conclusion that when the peaceful occupation of the adjacent territories has been completed by what he calls infiltration, Germany must show her mailed hand and conquer and subjugate these Latin peoples by force. In his own words:

"After the infiltration process has been going on for a long time we must take a farther step forward. What should prevent us from capturing by force of arms the territories we may need? Why not proceed to substitute our own style of government for that at present prevailing among our neighbors? Without setting about to provoke a war, we should seize every opportunity of overrunning the country of our hereditary foe."

The French papers do not seem to have taken much notice of what the professor so calmly propounds as a scheme to abolish the "Latin nations." As a matter of fact, they themselves are so given over to loose talk on international questions that a grave suggestion like that of Dr. Waentig's is merely regarded as an explosion of fireworks.

Such is the idea evidently entertained by the *Temps*, the *Gaulois*, and the *Figaro* of Paris. The international movement in Paris, coupled with the antimilitarism, which is at present such a feature of unrest in France, have, however, suggested to some French journalists that difficulties may be ahead. Socialists, antimilitarists, and internationalists threaten to deliver France into the hands of her foes, we are told, and the *Echo de Paris* comments thus on the infiltration idea:

"We will merely state that Dr. Waentig is one of the most prominent political writers in Central Germany. It is also significant that he made his remarks just at the moment when certain French Socialists, like Mr. Jaurès, are dreaming of an international understanding with Germany. Dr. Waentig's lecture is of little significance, however, excepting so far as it reveals the German hatred of France, the German idea of crushing our country and, if necessary, of wiping it off the map of Europe."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FRAGMENT OF A FRIEZE JUST DISCOVERED BY "PUNCH."

RETURN OF THE AMERICAN EMIGRANTS.

MICHEL.—"Welcome back, friends! now you can help us pay the taxes."
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

SUCH IS UNIVERSAL SOCIAL DISCONTENT.

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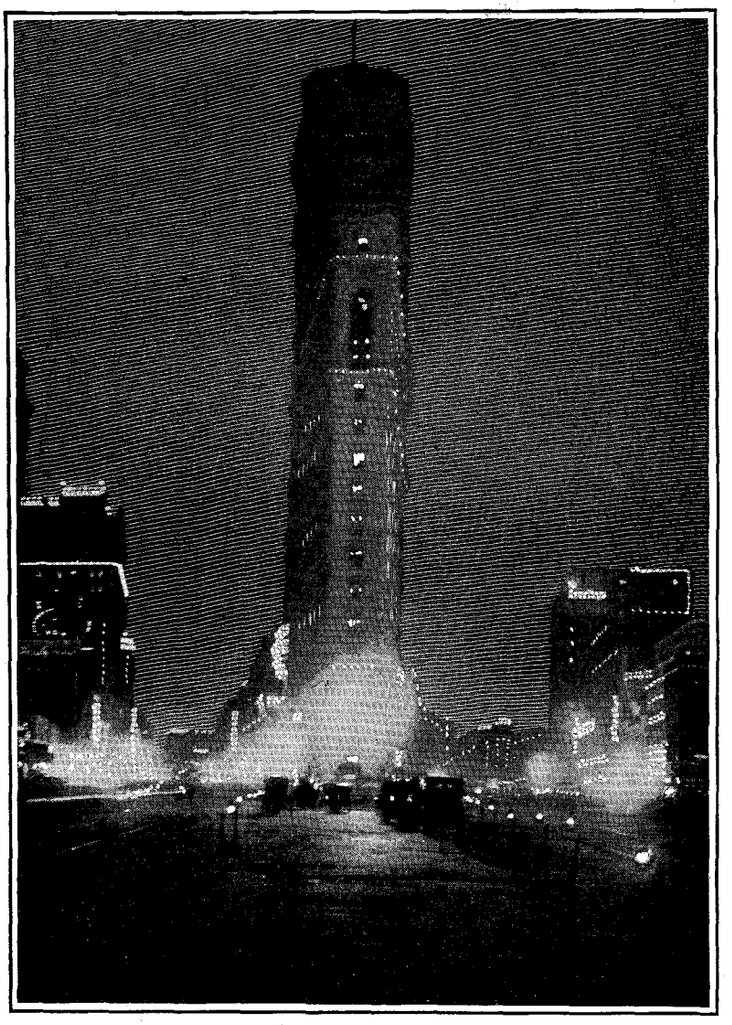
SCIENCE AND INVENTION

SPECTACULAR LIGHTING

THE use of electric lights for various kinds of display-advertising by night has changed the appearance of our principal streets. Spectacular lighting has become an art, and a very important one, including the study of all uses of artificial light that are intended primarily to attract public attention. In *The Illuminating Engineer* (New York, February) E. L. Elliott treats interestingly the recent development of this kind of illumination. He says:

"Any kind of light is an attractive object at night, with the setting of darkness as a background. The two principal means of increasing this attractiveness are motion and color. The familiar orange-yellow color of flames and incandescent electric lamps is as familiar as the green color of foliage, and any variation of this prevailing tint will form an element of attractiveness. Colored lighting is most easily produced by the use of either colored electric-lamp bulbs, or lamps with colored globes over them. There are, however, some rather serious defects in the methods of producing such color effects. The range of color which can be given to the glass itself is very limited, a very distinct, or solid, red and green being the only practical colors. Blue is very easily produced, but absorbs the yellow of the lamp to such an extent as to make the resulting light very dim; and the solid red and green are rather garish for the higher artistic effects. Lamp-bulbs are readily given any desired tint by coating them with a colored varnish, but as the coloring-matter of these varnishes is anilin dye, they are all, without exception, more or less fugitive."



LOOKING DOWN "THE GREAT WHITE WAY."

The author suggests the use of prismatic reflectors with colored lamps, which he thinks has been neglected as a producer of brilliant effects. Such a plan, he says, offers surpassing possibilities in blending of color and brilliancy of effect. We read:

"If a colored lamp-bulb be placed in such a reflector, on looking straight into the reflector the surface will appear colored. If the lamp-bulb be colored in bands running either longitudinally or horizontally, these colors will be taken up by the reflector and blended into one another. By choosing a reflector of a flower-like shape, the effect of luminous blossoms having every conceivable tint or combination of tints may be produced. For example, the bulb may be given a yellow tint near the base, a band of red tint around the center, and green over the end. When the lamp is placed in the reflector the surface will be yellow in the deepest portion, blending into red, and that into green about the open end, while the green end of the lamp-bulb will represent the center of the flower. Or, the bands of color may be run lengthwise, which will give the effect of a flower having petals of different colors. Beautiful effects are obtained by dipping the end of the lamp in a 'frosting solution,' and then coloring the other portion, giving the effect of a flower with a white center. These are only indications of the method to be pursued; the possible variations are endless, and are worth experimenting with simply for one's own diversion. . . . . .

"By a similar method very beautiful results may be secured by the use of large holophane globes having colored lamps hung within, and connected with a flasher by which the different colors can be lighted up. The globe entirely hides the light source, showing only the color of the light within. Thus, the globe may be made to change its color entirely; or, what is much more effective, it may be made to take different variations. Thus, suppose red, green, yellow, and blue lamps are hung within it; if the blue and yellow lamps be lighted some of the facets of the prisms will show green, while others will show yellow; the effect will be indescribable and not only beautiful but mysterious, which is always a powerful element of interest. The red and green make a similar combination that is beautiful.

"The use of the mercury-vapor lamp with its distinct peacock-blue color has been taken very little advantage of in spectacular lighting. It furnishes a most striking contrast when used with the yellow light of incandescent lamps, and could be used very advantageously in many cases to break the monotony of the too-familiar lamp."

The powerful "flaming-arc" lamp has been much used for spectacular lighting, but while one at a time, or even a group, may attract attention, increase in the number of lamps diminishes their conspicuousness. The color of the light can hardly be distinguished at a distance from that of incandescents, but it would be a very simple matter, Mr. Elliott thinks, to make carbon which would give vivid and distinct colors. Red fire is an old standby in fireworks, and a carbon charged with strontium copper salts would produce astonishingly brilliant red and green flames. Here, he says, is a suggestion for those having some familiarity with chemistry to astonish the natives. To quote further:

"To produce the effect of motion by lighting up successive lamps is a trick that has been developed to a very considerable extent, and invariably proves attractive. The simulation of flowing water, as of a fountain, accomplished by this means is really wonderful, and the possibilities of these effects is limited only by the mechanical genius of the designers. We shall probably see this method developed to a much greater extent in the future.

"The electric light has thus far had the complete monopoly of

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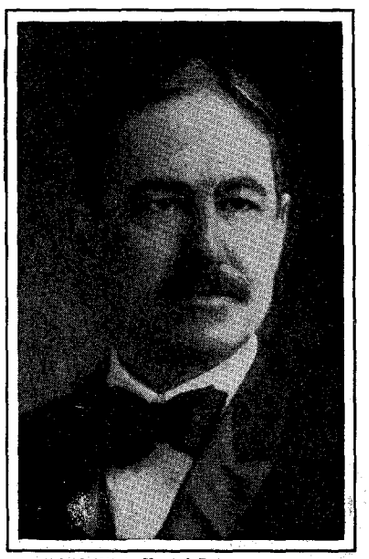
spectacular lighting; but this is by no means due to the fact that such effects are impossible with gas. . . . There is indeed an attractiveness in a flame which no fixt luminous surface can ever possess. It is not necessary to be limited in the use of flames to the ordinary gas-jet. By varying the size, shape, and direction of gas-flame the most fascinating spectacular results could easily be obtained, which would have the valuable additional quality of being novel. Gas-lighting does not need to confess its defeat by the electric light, even for spectacular lighting. As a single suggestion, imagine a street having suitably designed lamp-posts with gas-flames a foot or more in height issuing from a suitable burner at the top.

"Another field rich in possibilities in spectacular lighting is the illumination of escaping steam. . . . In the case of any buildings having power-plants, the exhaust-steam, or a portion of it, might be used for this purpose with very effective results. . . . . .

"The Moore vacuum-tube light should be included among the possibilities for novel effects of a spectacular nature. A continuous line of light of mild intrinsic brilliancy, having to the ordinary observer the appearance of a band of luminous smoke or steam, would make an exceedingly attractive and agreeable variation in outline lighting. The long tubular incandescent electric lamps having the filament stretched out in a line from end to end could be utilized in the same manner. As lamps of this type are now regularly on the market in this country, there is an opportunity for the ingenious sign-maker, or illuminating engineer, having such problems to handle, to evolve some striking and beautiful effects by the use of such lamps. They should be very attractive for large signs, and also for outlining. Used in connection with the ordinary type of lamp they would permit of effects that are impossible with the use of points of light alone. . . . Spectacular lighting is increasing in popularity and extent at a very rapid rate, and is a very fertile field for illuminating engineers having a talent for original conceptions and a quick appreciation of the adaptability of the various elements and effects that have already been produced."



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GEO. L. LILLEY,

The Congressman who favors a few large navy-yards, rather than many smaller ones.

WHAT NEW YORK EATS

OF a recent report of the Department of Health of New York City covering more than two hundred pages, and telling in detail, according to laboratory tests, what manner of things New-Yorkers are eating, the following *résumé* is printed in *Health Culture* (New York, February). Says this magazine:

"Judging by the cold figures, a butcher who would scorn to sell a customer bologna sausage with anything deleterious in it will turn over to the same customer a package of chopped meat well saturated with sulfurous acid. It may be said that sulfurous acid in itself is not at all deleterious, but to the average man it doubtless is unwelcome when it is put into the meat for the purpose of keeping the smell away.

"The doctors in Commissioner Darlington's laboratory sampled about everything that people buy of butchers, bakers, and grocers. The schedules show that coal-tar dyes are used in coloring-matter in twenty-four out of thirty samples of sausage collected by the scientists. Coal-tar dyes were found in a large percentage of samples of flavoring extracts.

"The bologna-eater may rejoice. Less than five per cent. of the samples collected—and about one hundred and fifty samples were taken—contained borax, preservative matter of any kind, or artificial coloring-matter. But there is a dark side to the sausage situation. Bolognas are bolognas in this town. Frankfurters do not belong to the same lodge. About one hundred and fifty samples of frankfurters made by local dealers were collected, and nearly thirty-three per cent. of the samples showed the presence of borax or sulfite.

"The chopped-meat analytical tests were the most discouraging of all. The inspectors collected twenty-six samples of chopped meat from large and small butchering establishments. The tests showed sulfurous acid in twenty of the twenty-six.

"Generally speaking, the bologna's cousin, the liverwurst, as made in New York, is a cheering and wholesome compound. Hardly any of the samples contained sulfite or coloring-matter.

"About one-half of the samples of maple-sugar tested showed the presence of cane-sugar. The other half was totally unadulterated.

"The blue ribbon was won by the tomato people. About one hundred brands were tested, the samples coming from different sections of the country. There was no adulteration in any of the samples.

"One tea compound tested by the health people contained sennal-eaves, sassafras-bark, marshmallows, fenne-lseeds, coriander-seeds, aniseeds, and lavender-flowers. The cheering information was tacked on the end of the analysis that the compound 'does not contain alkaloids.'"

FEWER NAVY-YARDS

THE proposal of Congressman Lilley, of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, to concentrate our navy-yards by abolishing the less important ones, thus securing greater efficiency and economy, has attracted much attention and, needless to say, has aroused the violent disapproval of those communities in which are situated the yards that it is proposed to give up. *The Iron Age* (New York, February 20) thinks the proposal, on the whole, a good one. It says:

"There can be little doubt that theoretically the plan of concentration would prove a saving of money. For instance, the yards at Boston and Portsmouth are close together on the North Atlantic seaboard. Their administration would be cheaper if they were consolidated, and other great items of overhead expense would be radically diminished if the one yard should be increased in size to afford facilities equal to the two as they now exist. If two manufacturing plants of size and importance corresponding to these yards and similarly located were privately owned it is very doubtful if both would be retained. Probably new construction would be confined to the one, with the purpose of eventually abandoning the other. The matter of fortifications enters into the question, for in time of war no possibility must exist of the capture or destruction by the enemy of a navy-yard and the ships at its piers and in its docks. The one perfectly protected yard would be of greater value probably than two, one of which was pregnable.

"In some of the navy-yards there is an atmosphere of partial decay. The older buildings are massive and imposing in a picturesque way, but they lack the elements which go to make up the home of a modern manufacturing establishment, and a navy-yard should be considered as nothing more than a group of workshops. There has been a great advance in equipment of recent years, and a more business-like administration has had its important effect for the better in many ways. Nevertheless, if the navy-yards were to pass into the hands of private enterprise, which was to operate them in caring for the ships of the navy, great changes would be made as the initial step, in order that they might earn satisfactory dividends for their owners. Concentration would doubtless be one of the first important changes. It may be argued that if this would be the best policy for the private owner it should likewise be the best for the national Government; providing, of course, that there exists no reason for retaining the less important yards as places of refuge for repairs and equipment in time of hostilities. This side of the question is one for the experts of the navy, who should decide it from the standpoint of efficiency of the fleets. Economy does not always consist in not spending money. Perhaps the solution of the question will be the establishment of entirely new yards, ideally located to meet the new conditions of naval affairs."

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BOOMERANG-THROWING AS A SPORT

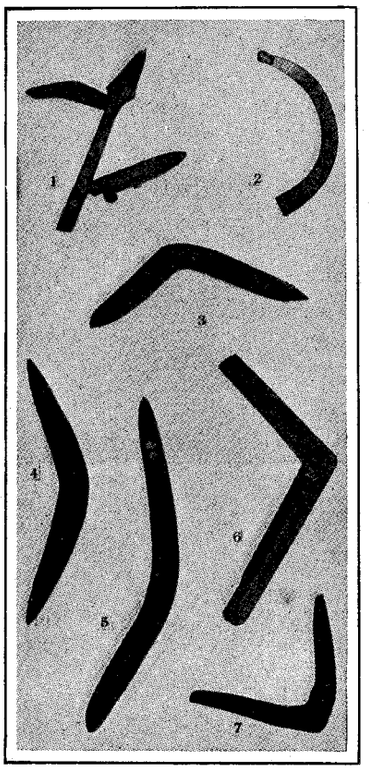
WHAT one race does in deadly earnest, another does for fun. This is especially true of weapons. Among civilized races the bow and arrow are in use only in sport, and the same use is now advocated for the Australian boomerang. This interesting instrument has long been known as an occasional toy or as a somewhat puzzling object of scientific study, but enthusiasts are now praising it as furnishing an unsurpassed form of physical exercise, together with opportunity for the acquirement of a high degree of skill. In *La Nature* (Paris, January 11) J. Deniker summarizes some recent writing on the subject. He says:

"Everybody knows what a boomerang is. It is a piece of wood with two arms meeting generally at a rounded angle, and having also, generally, rounded ends. One of the two sides of the instrument is flat, the other slightly convex. In throwing, the latter is always turned upward.

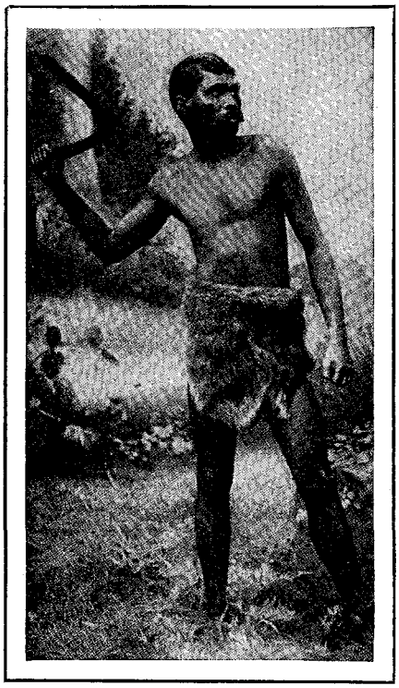
"The boomerang is used chiefly by the Australian natives. They make it always of one piece, . . . and use it in hunting or in war. Nevertheless it is untrue that they attach any great importance to its well-known property of returning to the thrower. They simply understand this property and make use of the weapon, on occasion, as a toy for their amusement. Intelligent Europeans have copied their brethren of the other continent and thus the theory and practise of boomerang-throwing have been adopted with us as a sport. To throw the boomerang, it should be held in the right hand, the convexity of the curve turned toward the thrower, and then cast forward forcibly, almost in a horizontal plane, at a slight elevation, as if it were aimed at the forehead of a man about sixty feet distant. The chief point is to give the instrument at the same time a rotatory motion about an axis either vertical or slightly inclined to the right.

"The boomerang, so thrown, goes about ninety feet, describing a curve approximating a semicircle, toward the right, and returns to the starting-point along another curve to the left. According to the greater or less skill of the thrower, it may describe two or even three graceful curves in the air before falling, and then behaves itself like a kite whose cord has been cut. No two boomerangs ever take exactly the same course; each executes its own characteristic flight, so to speak, which depends also on the strength and skill of the thrower."

THROWING THE BOOMERANG.
First position.



VARIOUS TYPES OF AUSTRALIAN BOOMERANGS.



THROWING THE BOOMERANG.
Second position.

Without taking account of gravity what forces act on such an instrument after its propulsion into space? Says the writer:

"It is subjected (1) to the force of forward projection furnished by the muscles of the thrower, (2) to the force of rotation due to the special twisted form of the instrument, and (3) to the resistance of the air. The first force, which is uniformly retarded, is at its height during the first few seconds of the course, and tends to carry the boomerang forward; the second, or rotary force, acts in screw-fashion and tends to raise the boomerang (as with screw-propeller toys) and at the same time to return it to the starting-point, just as in the case of a hoop that is thrown forward after giving it a backward twist.

"As for the resistance of the air, it can act, of course, against only one side of the instrument—the convex side—and this is why the plane of rotation deviates decidedly toward the left.

"Max Buchner, in an interesting article [*Globus*, July 20–27, 1905] strongly advocates the adoption of boomerang-throwing as a European sport. He praises its advantages from the standpoint of physical culture, and recommends that every one should make his own instrument. A French writer, Descamps, also advises this.

"As early as 1869, in *Poggendorf's Annalen*, the theory of boomerangs made in Berlin was discust. G. T. Walker has made them for his personal use for the past fourteen years, and they may be found to-day in the chief toy-stores of Germany and France. In these establishments Buchner and Frey (his companion in the sport) obtained their first instruments, but they soon gave up buying them ready-made. The preparation takes a long time and generally the instrument is unduly curved, besides not being strong enough, so that it breaks at the first few trials or succumbs to the influences of heat and moisture. Messrs. Buchner and Frey thus concluded to make their own toys. They could make only two in one piece; the four others were of two pieces fastened together, and one of these (No. 6) took exactly 17 seconds to return in its flight, as measured by

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the owner. Experience has now demonstrated that this latter method of manufacture is the better, being the only one that assures the inalterable solidity of the instrument; the two bits of wood are joined very simply by means of glue. The form, once imprest, keeps perfectly, and it is also easy to guard against the action of moisture, which might alter the structure of the wood.

"In explorations of Australia many forms of boomerang have been found, from the almost straight type, long and only slightly curved (Nos. 4 and 5), to right-angled types (Nos. 3 and 7). The Sandé tribes (Nyam-Nyams, some of the Masai, Fans, etc.) and their kin in Central Africa have modified their primitive knife and use it as a throwing-weapon. It is the *troumbache* (No. 1). In India the *suiga* (No. 2) (used by the Khond races in Orissa) also recalls the boomerang.

"The boomerang was known even in ancient Egypt, and specimens from this source may be seen in the Louvre Museum."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DANGEROUS MOVING-PICTURE MACHINES

SERIOUS fires caused by machines for the exhibition of moving pictures have not been uncommon. The films used in these machines are very combustible, and the persons in charge are often incompetent and sometimes too young to understand the dangers of their position. After a serious fire in New York, due to this cause, the municipal authorities determined to make a special study of the conditions under which the machines are operated and to impose restrictions upon them. Says a writer in *The Electrical Review* (New York, February 15):

"First of all, every license which had been issued to operators or managers of moving-picture machines or places of amusement where these machines were operated was looked up, and the proprietor or manager was called into the offices of the department and put under a rigorous examination. It was discovered that of the one hundred and eighty places where these moving-picture machines were operated, over ninety per cent. were kept by foreigners and incompetent people, seventy-five per cent. of this ninety-five per cent. being apparently unable to read and comprehend the printed instructions which were issued at the time of issuing their licenses. In every case where it was discovered that the operator or manager could not read the instructions the license was taken away. It was a great surprize to the officials to discover how quickly these foreigners learned to read the instruction sheets. In many cases men who profest to be entirely ignorant of the language came back within a week able to understand all of the instructions which were given to them in printed form.

"It was discovered, also, that boys were being allowed to operate these machines, and it was decided to withhold all licenses from those who could not carry on an intelligent conversation with the inspectors of the various departments and who could not read the printed instructions issued for their guidance."

A register of names and addresses of operators of moving-picture machines has also been prepared giving a number to each and making a record of their years of service and their ability to operate the machines. Operators are also tested with a moving-picture machine of the kind usually found in operation throughout the city. We read:

"The operator is then told to go ahead and discover all the faults he can, which usually consist of paper and films being exposed and littered about the booth, places where smoke and flames could find exit from the booth, imperfect shutters intended to cut off the beam from the arc light upon a film which might be standing still and thus cause a fire, exposed connections, changes in the rheostats, and similar conditions which would create a hazard. If the operator can not discover the obvious dangers and apply the proper remedies, or ask for proper assistance, the license is not given out.

"The department has also called into consultation the manufacturers of these machines, and has secured the cooperation of these manufacturers to the extent that when the machines are delivered they are as safe as can be reasonably expected, and, at the same time, operate satisfactorily.

"Each machine is numbered permanently, this number corresponding to the certificate issued for its operation. If a man were discovered operating a substitute machine or violating any of the regulations which the department has laid down, his license would be revoked, and under no condition whatsoever could this person secure a license again to operate a moving-picture machine in New York City.

"If these plans are found not to prove effective, then the department will undoubtedly rearrange entirely the conditions governing the location of moving-picture exhibits. It is possible that it will not issue any more permits to have moving-picture entertainments in buildings located in the center of a block. These exhibits may be confined to corner stores where there are side exits and ample front exits; or, again, it is possible that where these exhibits are given the condition may be laid down that the entire moving-picture apparatus shall be constructed and contained within a metal-lined cabinet situated behind the screen, which will take the form of a ground-glass plate, the whole to be entirely surrounded by metal, the entire front of the place where the exhibit is held being capable of being thrown open into one wide doorway. In other words, if the restrictions which have been determined upon do not eliminate the danger to life by reason of fire and smoke, no more permits will be issued which will allow the moving-picture machine to be between the audience and the latter's place of exit. If these further restrictions do not eliminate the danger to life and property, the moving-picture exhibits will be closed up altogether."

MODERN TENDENCIES IN SHIP-BUILDING

UNDER this heading an article contributed by J. Foster King to the Glasgow *Herald* is quoted in *The Marine Review* (Cleveland, Ohio, February 13). Mr. King defines his use of the word "modern" as signifying "within the past fifteen years," and he notes that at the opening of this period, or about 1892, began a notable acceleration in the art of ship-building. In that year the methods of the ship-carpenter, which had been visible even in metal construction, began to be effaced; holds were freed of obstructions, and the rapid handling of cargoes began to be an end in view. The year 1892, the author notes, is also remarkable because of the building of the steamship *Turret*, the first of a well-known type distinguished by complete departure from former standards. He says:

"The upper part is rounded in and squeezed up until a cross-section looks like the profile of a wide-necked flat bottle—the neck being the turret. Turret-ships have no sheer, and the central-turret erection makes them 'self-trimmers,' while the disposition of the material therein provides great natural stiffness to resist both vertical and horizontal bending stresses, with a corresponding economy of material. They are usually built with no deck below the turret-deck, the ship being kept in shape at intervals of about 27 feet by an open framework, consisting of two vertical and two horizontal members, so that if the continuation from the rounded base of the turret to the round-over of the side plating, usually called the harbor deck, be defined as part of the shell structure, they are essentially single-deck ships. Their internal structure has recently been developed in the direction of leaving the holds free from the obstruction of the cross-beams, and in evolving ingenious combinations which have been getting nearer to the principle that the most economical disposition of material in a box-shaped girder, such as a ship, should be that which places it on the external walls."

In general, decks are now discarded in this and all types of ships when they are obviously not needed, as in vessels intended to carry bulk cargoes. Material is more and more concentrated at the top of the structure, instead of at lower levels, on the theory that a ship's hull is a floating girder and subject to the laws of girder-design. Heavy keelsons and deep stringers on the side-framing in the holds are now disappearing. Says Mr. King:

"So complete is the change that four large vessels have already been built on the Clyde, and have done successful work, in which there are no side-stringers of any kind, and the weight of the

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material thus saved has been used to give greater stiffness of side-framing and strength of shell-plating. These ships are being followed by others, and builders now regard it as a commonplace to utilize the weight of one or more of the modern small side-stringers more economically and effectually in the general structure of the hull. . . . . .

"A great change of opinion is also becoming apparent in connection with the important question of the subdivision of cargo-steamers by means of water-tight bulkheads. . . . The necessity for separating cargo-spaces from the machinery-space by iron bulkheads is obvious, and the rendering of them water-tight natural. The protective value of a collision bulkhead is so great that no owner would think of building a metal ship of any kind, and almost at any time, without adopting this protection to his property, [but] . . . the exhaustive report of the bulkhead committee of 1890 brought home to naval architects, and possibly to ship-owners, that to subdivide a hull to an extent which would enable it to have a reasonable chance of remaining afloat with any one compartment pierced means subdivision so minute as to be possible only in high-class passenger-steamers. . . . Ship-owners are no longer prepared to sacrifice the suitability of their steamers for special trades to the dubious safety to be obtained from bulkheads, and modifications to meet their requirements have been granted by the registries."

SCIENCE AND OCCULTISM

THAT some facts, whose existence is undeniable, are not capable of correlation with other known facts will be admitted by most people. Such facts may be termed "occult," altho in a recent work on "Occultism: Its Past and Present Significance," the author, Dr. J. Grasset, of the University of Montpellier, France, limits the term to such of them as are on the threshold of scientific investigation. To this category belong most of the phenomena that are under investigation by the Society for Psychical Research. Grasset denies that these belong properly to the domain of science, but he admits that they may at any time enter that domain. Says the Paris correspondent of *The Interstate Medical Journal* (St. Louis, February), in a review of Dr. Grasset's book:

"The definition of occultism is of considerable importance. According to M. Grasset, it is a study of facts which do not yet belong to a positive science but are of such a character that they may do so one of these days. To put the matter succinctly: tho occult facts are to-day only in the vestibule of the palace of science, their clamoring may soon effect a crossing of the threshold into the sanctum of scientific facts. Therefore we can say with impunity that at no distant day occult facts will become scientific. And to further this, the object of savants ought to be the complete transformation of mysterious phenomena into facts worthy of a positive science.

"Just as astrology and alchemy are to-day replaced by astronomy and chemistry, certain phenomena which formerly belonged to sorcery, that is, to occultism, have definitely been incorporated in the study of the psychoses, hysteria, somnambulism, and hypnotism. From the other phenomena, altho they are still considered mysterious, the right of a scientific interpretation should not be withheld. Granted that there has always been some sort of recognition of occultism with phenomena which have varied from time to time, the recent work of M. Grasset illustrates the present appreciation of the hitherto mysterious agents.

"On account of the large number of persons interested in questions pertaining to occultism, it is difficult to arrive at convincing conclusions or a just estimate of the weight and value of their criticisms. The reason for this is that it is impossible to reproduce voluntarily occult phenomena similar to methods pursued in connection with laboratory experiments. On the contrary, to do this it is necessary to have a subject with the special aptitudes of a medium, and even then, when the most favorable conditions are apparently realized, failure sometimes results. The frauds perpetrated by mediums should not be lightly considered, for they occur only too often. But tho the fact of the frequency of these frauds is well established, it would be advisable to remember that not all mediums are frauds, or are always intentionally fraudulent, since it is known that certain mediums are not unaware, at times, of their own fraudulent practises. These frauds are, moreover, of two sorts: the sort done consciously and voluntarily, and the sort done unconsciously and involuntarily. We can readily see how errors may occur and how these errors complicate the problem.

"In spite of the difficulties which beset the question, the fact that certain phenomena but lately considered occult have really been adopted by positive science is sufficient to encourage researchers. But this should not be overlooked—that, following M. Grasset's advice, it is all-important to draw the line between the study of facts and the discussion of theories. As to spiritualism, it is only a theory which aims to explain the occult phenomena by the intervention of the mind of deceased persons, reincarnated momentarily. But nothing is less demonstrable than this systematic explanation, nothing is more untrue. In every case the spirits should give proof of the proposition which they advance.

"Less irrational is the theory of human radiation; and tho at present it is not more firmly established than the theory of spiritualism, we are hopeful that some day science will explain the externalization of sensations and movement. In awaiting the explanation of facts that are demonstrable, it is important to establish the reality of these facts and make an analysis of them. The study of phenomena should precede the criticism of hypotheses. So soon as the facts shall be demonstrated, the promulgation of a theory will not be difficult.

"The study of occultism should remain absolutely independent of all philosophical and religious doctrines. It is an illusion to believe that occult phenomena are dependent either on an apology for, or a refutation of, one of these doctrines. Researchers therefore need not take the aforementioned doctrines into consideration.

"This then should be the mental habit of him who wishes to study and prove the reality of obscure phenomena such as telepathy, premonition, messages from a distance, and materialization; also of those demonstrations which are nearer: mental suggestion, near-by displacements without contact, levitation, rapping, and clairvoyance. M. Grasset is of opinion that it is not rationally impossible and not unworthy of savants to engage in the study of these important questions. In fact he is bold to state that it is their duty to study them because before long many of these phenomena will cease to be occult."

TRANSPORTATION OF LIQUID AIR—The following rules for packing and transporting liquid air, given in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris), are interesting as showing that this substance is becoming an article of commerce. The writer notes that the recent international convention to fix the conditions of transportation of various forms of merchandise has admitted liquid air as railway freight. It is well known that liquid air has to be kept in open receptacles with double sides having an exhausted space between them; its evaporation is then very slow. He continues:

"Liquid air is admitted as freight when contained in such bottles, surrounded with felt and closed with a felt stopper allowing escape of the gas without producing high pressure in the interior or letting the liquid run out. This felt stopper must be so fixt that the bottle will not be emptied if it upsets. Each bottle, or several bottles together, must be protected against shocks by a crate of iron wire or some other similar recipient.

"These crates must be carried either in metal chests open at the top or protected by a grated or perforated cover, or in wooden cases marked 'liquid air,' 'top,' 'bottom,' 'very fragile.' These receptacles should contain no easily inflammable packing, such as sawdust, excelsior, peat, straw, or bran. Chests or cases must be quite tight below, up to a height so great that, in case of breakage of the bottles, no liquid can run out. The cases must be placed in the cars in such a manner that they can not fall or be upset, and so that the bottles stand upright and can not be injured by other freight. No substance easily inflammable in small pieces or in the liquid state may be packed in the immediate neighborhood of the liquid air. Instead of glass double-walled bottles, covered with felt, other recipients may be employed, always on condition that they be so protected that they can become coated neither with dew nor with frost. If these receptacles are strong enough and can stand upright, they need not be surrounded by wire crates or be protected in any other way."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

THE NEGLECT OF CATHOLIC ITALIANS

THE large and increasing Italian population in this country presents a hard problem to the Roman Catholics. This church, according to *The Catholic Universe* (Cleveland), recognizes certain delinquencies in its treatment of these members of its own body, and is bestirring itself to rectify them. Bishop McFaul, of Trenton, has issued a strong public statement "protesting against the system of proselytizing resorted to by certain Protestant sects among the Italians of his episcopal city." He mentions the erection of two churches, a library, the organization of sewing classes, and the establishment of mission-houses with "two salaried ministers and several women missionaries." There are being made, he asserts, "sacrifices of time and money to win over to Protestantism the uninstructed and uncared-for rising generation, born of poor and heavily burdened Italians." Treating this instance cited by Bishop McFaul as one of a general condition, *The Catholic Universe* goes on:

"The condition of which Bishop McFaul complains forms a problem that must be faced in most large communities. And it must be faced fairly, without undue blame for the missionary efforts which Catholics justly and necessarily resent, and squarely, without evasion of the responsibility its consideration entails.

"It must be remembered, in the first place, that the circumstances of the Italian population in most of our large cities offer an inviting field for that passion for service which is at the same time the modern expression of religion and its substitute. The Italians are pouring into this country faster than religious facilities can be organized to take care of them, the number of Italian priests is entirely inadequate to the demands made upon them, they have few parochial schools, and they receive practically no attention from their fellow Catholics in the country of their adoption.

"It is hardly to be wondered at that others are only too eager to respond to the need that we neglect. There are many in the Protestant churches who are chafing for an outlet for unsatisfied spiritual energy and aspiration, and many outside the churches who find in philanthropic activity some easement for that religious hunger that gnaws forever at the souls of men. It is such as these who man the better class of Protestant mission churches and supply workers for the social settlements, in the one case conducting that campaign of active proselytism of which Bishop McFaul and others so rightly complain, and in the other promoting a kind of passive proselytism which is more dangerous in the measure that it is unconscious and unintentional."

The local settlement houses are for the most part, this journal thinks, in the class of passive proselyters. It adds:

"They make no direct or conscious effort to weaken the faith of Catholics who come under their influence, and they are directed for the most part by sincere and earnest men and women who share that common and curious evolution of the creed of the 'reformers' that makes faith a mere academic detail and works alone the means of salvation. This point of view may be all very well for Protestants, but for Catholics, to whom belief is as vital to conduct as the soul is to the body, its constant impression is a very real and serious peril. The very elimination of religious distinctions which must be the attitude of the broad-gaged social settlement constitutes its gravest peril for Catholics. To the neglected and uninstructed Catholic youth to whom the settlement chiefly appeals, the principle that one religion is as good as another, when it is enforced by personal interest, by material advantages, and by higher standards of living than they have ever known, must inevitably lead to that religious indifference of which it is the plausible formula."

Such *The Catholic Universe* regards as the most natural consequence of the work of the settlements among these Latin people, for "the Italian mind is too logical and its religious temper and instincts too long and closely inwoven with Catholic faith and practise to suggest any fear that the Italians will ever become Protestants." Indifference and infidelity is a wide-spread condition both here and in Italy, where, this paper asserts, "Protestant proselytism has failed ludicrously." The question of dealing with the condition here "forms one of the many distinctive and difficult problems of the Church in this country." The Catholics in certain cities are trying to offset this influence by establishing settlements of their own, and by working in cooperation with some of those already established.

EPISCOPALIAN PAPERS ON ANGLO-ROMAN UNION

THE Protestant Episcopal Church bids fair to have a vigorous question on its hands regarding the movement for Anglo-Roman union. The tendency of which this is a crystallized form has been frequently treated in her church organs, but the steps taken under the leadership of the Rev. Father Paul James Francis, General of the Society of the Atonement, have precipitated something like a crisis. His new organization (treated in our issue of February 22) aims "to promote the corporate union with the Apostolic See." It seems to have been mainly inspired as a protest against the action taken by the Episcopal Church at its general convention at Richmond last fall in adopting the canon of the open pulpit, allowing any one, whatever his denominational affiliations, to preach in the pulpits of the Episcopal Church if he first obtains the consent of the bishop of the diocese. The new union, then, is in its nature reactionary.

The Churchman (New York) in commenting upon Father Francis's movement assumes a favorable attitude, but criticizes the members of the Anglo-Roman union as bad "students of facts when they interpret to the public what can be done or what has been done by the Apostolic See of Rome under curial control inspired by traditions of absolutism, handed down and enforced through long years of incapacity and wilful aspirations for temporal control." But the importance of what the new movement aims at, *The Churchman* points out, "lies in the fact that churchmen on all sides, of all kinds and conditions, are beginning to recognize that reunion is a thing not to be talked about only, but to be worked for." This paper favors the project of the Anglican communion in trying to do away with its "isolation." Thus:

"While hosts of people are pressing for closer relations with historic Protestant bodies, there should be the same liberty in the Anglican Church for a movement toward closer relation with Roman Catholics. Disloyalty should not be charged in either direction. There is not only the same liberty in the one that there is in the other, but there is the same necessity. The wrong attitude or the wrong-doing of Romanism and Protestantism does not lessen our duty toward unity. No kind of separation can be looked upon as a finality. Such men as Archbishops Temple and Maclagan, when they addrest a letter to Pope Leo XIII. on Anglican Orders, spoke of him as their venerable brother. Does this term of address mean nothing? Is not Christian courtesy based, after all, on the reality found in Christ's teaching as to what brother means, as to what brotherhood implies?

"The Anglo-Roman union is not the sign of a revolution, but in a double sense it is a sign of the times, however insignificant its numbers. The desire for union of some sort is becoming universal among Christians, and publicity is a distinctive sign of the times. The members of the Anglo-Roman union in proclaiming their desires and their methods to the world, protect themselves from any charge of treachery or treason. In this respect, at least, they are to be congratulated in contrast with those who would Latinize and yet localize the American Church as a petty sect in opposition to the world-wide sectarianism of the Roman Communion. If it is right and praiseworthy that men should desire and work for union in Protestant directions, it must in all fairness be admitted that men should be allowed the same privilege to work for unity in the other direction."

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The Church Standard (Philadelphia) brands the step taken at the New York meeting "an act of foolishness," and recommends the gentlemen concerned to read Charles Lamb's essay on roast pig, since "in order to get the succulent dish they desire, they can invent nothing more simple than burning down the cottage." The idea that "Uniat churches" would result from the going over to Rome *The Standard* calls "a mere pipe-dream." It adds:

"We wonder that these men do not reflect upon the peril in which they leave their immortal souls. They can not plead invincible ignorance, for they admit that Rome is right and Anglicanism is wrong. They can not plead their good intentions, for the Holy Father is perfectly well aware of the quixotic nature of their enterprise, and he would prefer to have them execute the much better intention of following out their logic. It is nothing to him that they admit his primacy and supremacy, for that is merely academic so long as they fail to do the logical and practical thing. Until they shall do that and make their submission, from his point of view they are contumacious rebels against his authority, all the more because they admit that authority with all its implications. We have no wish to see any of our clergy or communicants go to Rome; but, as a matter of elemental honesty and for the peace of the church, we should be really glad if those who thus proclaim themselves to be alien to our faith and polity were consistent and scrupulous. They should go out from us because they are not of us. It is painful to have a carbuncle lanced, but it is better for the body to let out the poisonous humor. These men are living in a realm of utter illusion. They grant all the premises of the Roman argument and flinch at the conclusion. The inference from their admissions is not the propriety of their staying where they are until they can convert the whole church; it is that they should make haste to save their own souls by acknowledging the vicar of Christ and shaking from their feet the dust of the doomed city. To refuse this act of obedience is an exercise of private judgment more groundless than any Prostestant's, and none would be more forward to tell them so than Archbishop Ryan or Cardinal Gibbons, or his Holiness, Pope Pius X."

The Living Church (Milwaukee) is the organ of the extreme high-church party of Episcopalianism, and has long striven toward achieving a "Catholic unity," but one which does not recognize the primacy of the Papal See. Concerning this movement it says:

"Gentlemen who are taking up with this latest novelty in religion must realize that they are seriously embarrassing us who would maintain the Catholic position among Anglicans. If they were strong enough to prove a serious factor in our church life, they would prove a most useful ally to ultra-Protestants, in assuring churchmen that the *terminus ad quem* of the Catholic movement is Rome. All of us, we trust, desire unity, and unity that left Roman Christendom out would be far from complete; yet it would be cowardly for us to surrender, for the sake of unity, the impregnable position with respect to Catholicity which we hold. This position is that the Catholic Church is complete wherever the valid ministry of the church, in its threefold orders, is teaching the Catholic faith and administering the Catholic sacraments with the living Presence of the Holy Spirit in her; that any primacy, whether of Rome or of any other see, depends upon the church, and not the church upon the primacy; that the faith can be finally defined only by the consensus of the whole church, exprest generally and corporately as such consensus, and not by any single bishop; and that unity will eventually come, in the good providence of God, if at all, by the recognition throughout the church of the equal authority of all bishops severally, and the appellate authority of all of them collectively.

"We can not do otherwise, then, than to condemn this movement which some have sought to exploit, through this most recent of ecclesiastical novelties. Whatever else may be said for or against it, we repudiate it as an expression of Catholic churchmanship."

The present seems to *The Living Church* untimely for efforts toward union, for "we do not discover in the Roman communion a willingness even to treat with Anglicans upon the ground of a 'technical state of schism' not involving invalidity of orders on our part; and we certainly do not discern among Anglicans a willingness to accept any such surrender of the Anglican position."

AGAINST PAID MUSIC IN CHURCHES

SPENDING money for special attractions, such as music particularly, seems a mistake in our church economy to Dr. Charles M. Sheldon, of Topeka, Kans. Money has been spent for singing and playing, he declares, which might better have been used for missionary purposes. In *The Congregationalist* (Boston) he gives these views of misdirected money power:

"I see no reason myself why the finest singer or player in the parish should receive compensation for service rendered any more than the best teachers in the parish should receive money for teaching in the Sunday-school. I have in my parish a man who is a graduate of one of the best colleges in this country, who spent very many years in acquiring his education, who is a thorough scholar and a splendid teacher. He has a Bible class in my Sunday-school. I do not think the thought of compensation for teaching that class ever entered his head. He is giving, however, out of the ripeness of his knowledge what it cost him many years and many hundreds of dollars to acquire. If he does not expect anything for his service to the church, which he gives as service, why should the man or woman who has spent years acquiring a musical education in learning to play or sing expect money compensation for it?

"I have always felt somewhat proud of the fact, I hope in a right way, that in our average church for eighteen years we have never paid a cent for the service of musicians, either for playing or singing, accepting what was offered as service, and very many times it has been of the very best that the parish afforded. I know of a church which has in its parish one of the finest lawyers in the State, and whenever that church wants a public address or an inspiring talk to its young men it calls upon this member of the church for service. He does not ask for pay, altho he can get the highest price in the lecture-field when he goes out to give a public lecture. I think the more we dignify the service in the church by drawing into it the finest talent we possess, and offer it as service, we increase the church's efficiency, and very often the money that is spent for musical service or for flowers or decorations could better be used, it seems to me, directly in doing missionary work or in adding to the real effectiveness of the church in ways where the money is more needed.

"I hope I shall not be misunderstood in all this. What I mean is that the church has a right to the finest service that can be rendered it by its members. There is no man or woman so talented or so gifted in the parish that he ought not to feel that the finest he has can and should be offered upon the altar of religion."

INSANITY AND RELIGION—It is often alleged that mental disorders proceed in many cases from the influence of religion. Unfriendly critics, says a writer in the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate*, "and especially those of the materialistic school, . . . assert that religion arouses the fears, excites the sensibilities, and unsettles the reason." A late issue of *The Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati) has an article by David Starr Jordan, of Columbus, who quotes statements made by Dr. A. B. Richardson, for many years in charge of institutions for the insane, the last being the United States Hospital at Washington. He replies thus to Dr. Jordan's inquiry about the amount of insanity in his institutions attributable to religion:

"You have asked me a very easy question. I have tested that matter thoroughly. There are only two patients in this hospital whose insanity has any relation to religion, and I think, from their predisposition to insanity, that they would probably have become insane on some other subject, if they had not on religion. Now, if you had asked me how many people in Ohio are kept by religion from insanity and out of these hospitals, you would have given me a question hard to answer, for they are a multitude. The good cheer, bright hopes, rich consolations, good tempers, regular habits, and glad songs of religion are such an antidote for the causes of insanity that thousands of people in Ohio are preserved from insanity by them. But for the beneficent influence of religion, Ohio would have to double the capacity of her hospitals in order to accommodate her insane patients."

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A YEAR OF THE "NEW THEOLOGY"

THEOLOGICAL progress is not to be achieved by semi-apologetic whispers or diplomatic circumlocutions. So speaks editorially *The Christian Commonwealth* (London), in reviewing the first year's achievements of the New-Theology movement. This movement, it will be remembered, has the Rev. R. J. Campbell, of City Temple, London, as its chief spokesman; and the paper from which we quote is the special organ of the movement, and hence is sympathetic in its views. The positive lesson of the year, it goes on to assert, is that in striving for "theological progress" "a consecrated boldness, . . . in its very indifference to results, achieves results such as never wait upon timidity or the methods of the *via media*." The age, it declares, "is crying out for theological frankness; the age is sick of theological concealments; the age asks for light, not for half-lights—for truth, not for 'economies' of truth." Surveying the course of the stream of the past year, the editor writes:

"In the first half of 1907 . . . persecution and bigotry did their utmost to crush the New Theology, but found their exertions to be in vain; during the latter half, accordingly, these efforts relaxed, the clamor died down, and at the present moment the fury and turbulence of a year ago have become a memory. As a matter of fact, the sedulously fomented panic in the public mind has by this time subsided; wild excitement has been followed by a soberer mood; not a few in the orthodox camp are probably regretting the excesses to which they delivered themselves about twelve months ago; more still are in a frame of mind to discuss and reason the matter out quietly. Before the year had closed, so representative a journal as *The Christian World* (London) exprest itself to the effect that a force like the minister of the City Temple could not be permanently lost to the general body of Evangelical Christians in this country, and closed with the suggestion that Old and New Theologians should hold a Hague Conference and agree to reduce their armaments. But the New Theologians have nothing to withdraw; they have throughout the year been busy explaining their position, replying to criticisms, clearing up misunderstandings, but making no retractations whatsoever. And thanks to these efforts, a growing proportion of religious people is beginning to understand the essentially constructive character of the New Theology—that it seeks, not to overthrow, but to conserve, by reinterpreting, the great verities of the Christian religion, notably the Incarnation and the Atonement. The more that purpose is understood, the more will prejudice wane—nay, it is waning already. Without indulging in a shallow optimism—which would be the worst of mistakes to commit—we believe that we are at the present moment experiencing at least the first, premonitory symptoms of a turn of the tide. Those who live will see."

Some facts in the personal career of Dr. Campbell for the past year are given in an article by Albert Dawson, editor of *The Commonwealth*, as follows:

"Mr. Campbell has been cursed by *The British Weekly* (London), denounced by the religious press generally, banned by the Free Church Council, boycotted by the majority of his clerical brethren, misrepresented, vilified, insulted. With what result? That to-day he is about the only preacher, so far as I know, in whom the world generally takes any interest, or whose utterances the newspapers think it worth while to report with any fulness. It is curious and somewhat amusing, tho not without painful significance, that the man in the street and the man of the world—I mean your average, decent, fair-minded Britisher who rarely goes to church—seems to take it as a matter of course that the odds are in favor of 'Campbell being right,' simply because his own cloth and kidney are so down upon him! Dr. Nicoll's treatment of Mr. Campbell is piquantly interesting. For seven years (1899-1906) Mr. Campbell, at Dr. Nicoll's request, conducted a correspondence column in *The British Weekly*. Early in 1907 Dr. Nicoll began to criticize and attack Mr. Campbell's teaching in a series of lengthy articles in *The British Weekly*. The last of these ('The Basis of Christian Fellowship,' published on May 2) was meant to be the most deadly of all; for in it Dr. Nicoll advocated a sort of excommunication of the minister of the City Temple—without mentioning his name. The fact that Mr. Campbell took no notice of any of these attacks did not tend to lessen the acrimony of the writer. Dr. Nicoll's present tactics are to pretend to his readers that Mr. Campbell has ceased to exist, or is a negligible quantity; for his name has rarely been allowed to appear in his paper since. *The British Weekly* is the only journal of importance that has taken no notice of Mr. Campbell's new book, 'Christianity and the Social Order,' altho its disapproval did not extend to the length of refusing to accept an advertisement of it.

"It has indeed been an *annus mirabilis*. What of the future? If Mr. Campbell never uttered another word he has placed all lovers of intellectual freedom and spiritual truth under lasting obligation to him."

NECESSITY OF A FORMAL CREED

THE idea of free thought in religion is absurd. Each man, according to his temperament, his passions, and his interests, in accordance with his intellectual bias and education, would then be capable of making his own religion, says the Rev. P. T. Forsyth, principal of the Hackney Theological College, Hampstead, London. A church without a definite confession, he declares, writing in *The Contemporary Review* (London), is a dead church. Theology, a body of doctrine in Christianity, is absolutely necessary to preserve the intellectualists from treating the subject of religion and the writings of religion just as a scientific investigator treats an insect or a fossil. On this point Dr. Forsyth remarks:

"A church of free thought would be no church at all, but the most sectarian of sects, and the most scholastic of schools. There is something almost boyish in the aggressive use of a pulpit for a free-thought propaganda. . . . What is certain, if the history of Christianity prove anything, is that without the theology of an atoning cross criticism of Christ or laudation of him gets the better of worship or even reverence; Christian faith can not survive; and Christian ethic has no foundation in God. Subjective faith can not last without objective. Faith as a frame of mind can not endure without a faith in which to believe. The notion of faith can only live upon the content of faith. The *fides qua creditur* dies without the *fides quæ creditur*, however that may be recast. We must always have what our fathers had—the grace of God, its ground in Christ, and its grasp in faith. If the world's moral need were ever driven to choose between a rationalized sentimentalized Protestantism and Rome, it is to Rome it would fall, because of the objective and evangelical element which rationalism destroys but which Romanism only perverts."

If Protestantism is to live on, he argues, it can only do so by a maintenance of those dogmatic principles which are so strong an element in Roman-Catholic ascendency. A creedless church must, sooner or later, turn out a dead church. In the words of this writer:

"It has been said that the creeds represent extravagances and eccentricities imported into a simple Christianity. But to the historic eye it is rather the other way. They represent on the whole the growing corporate life which normally shed the raw gnostic extravagances of youth. Unfortunately they came to be canonized in perpetuity, and used as means of oppression and obscurantism by their *epigoni*. And it was to prevent such abuse that churches arose in which the form of faith was non-confessional, based on an honest evangelical understanding, which was declaratory at most, and not exclusive. It is wonderful how successful this has been, and how the evangelical genius of Christianity in these churches and their steady expansion has lived down the sports which from time to time appeared, and has absorbed the new truth. The record is one of unity and growth in the Gospel. But, of course, if such trustful freedom became an evangelical failure, there is a natural danger that many minds would for practical purposes turn from an internal to an external authority, and would return to the idea of a brief and revisable creed which should be of obligation, as the only means of saving the churches from dissolving into star-dust and luminous mist."

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LETTERS AND ART

DEBUSSY'S SHADOWY OPERA

MR. HAMMERSTEIN appeared as an operatic Santa Claus in his speech at the premier performance of "Pelléas and Mélisande" at the Manhattan. His only purpose, he declared, in producing this French novelty was "to endear himself to the city's people." Whether this bizarre gift from his operatic pack will be taken with the childlike joy its giver craves still remains to be proved. If it does, it may be asked whether such a demonstration will not go far to prove another part of Mr. Hammerstein's speech when he said that "by its appreciation New York has set itself down as the most highly cultivated city in the world." In saying this he gives New York a superior power of appreciating the products of French genius than Parisians themselves possess, for Mr. Krehbiel informs us in his *Tribune* review of the opera that "nowhere outside Paris has it gained a foothold, and its success in Paris is like that which any esthetic cult or pose may secure if diligently and ingeniously exploited." The critics of the New York performance treat it in the spirit of a nine-days' wonder, but at the same time acknowledge its interest and charm.

This five-year-old opera by the Frenchman Claude Debussy belongs to an entirely new order of musical art. "It may be said to be, for the opera-goer accustomed to all the wide gamut of musical expression from Gluck and Mozart to Wagner and even Strauss," observes Mr. Aldrich in the New York *Times*, "almost a complete negation of all that has been hitherto accepted as music." Its entire departure from traditional operatic art is shown by this critic in the following:

"Melody, even as melody has been recognized in the most recent of Debussy's predecessors, is here only dimly hinted at, and such melody as there is is but the slender scaffolding for a rich and ever-varying harmonic structure. It is by the shimmering and iridescent play and change of harmonic and orchestral color that this music has its most potent effect. The orchestra has the entire predominance. Of vocal melody there is nothing. The voices have not even the endless arioso of Wagner's style. Their declamation is little more than sustained speech in musical tones, sometimes falling into a suggestion of Gregorian chant. Around this flows an endless orchestral stream of marvelous and delicate beauty. It is saying too much to say that this music is built up of 'leading motives' in the sense that Wagner has made familiar. There are recognizable harmonic groups and melodic outlines, but their definite association with particular ideas, or emotions, or personages is by no means certain. Yet this orchestral part is poignantly and potently suggestive of the changing moods of the drama. Of musical characterization of the personages there can scarcely be said to be any. There is no place in this music for the sharp outlines, the strong coloring, that such characterization would imply. Suggestion, allusion, shifting colors, and interplay of light and shadow are what Debussy has aimed at and has achieved."

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HECTOR DUFRANNE

As *Golaud.*

He is the baritone who created this rôle in Paris, and is called "an actor of strong individuality and varied resources."

Debussy's opera is built upon the weird drama of the same name by Maurice Maeterlinck. Many readers of the Belgian mystic are

MARY GARDEN.

As *Mélisande*

"She rises to a height of tragic power that ought to put her among the greatest of lyric actresses."

familiar with it in the original or in the poetic version by the late Richard Hovey; a few playgoers have seen its representation upon the stage by Mrs. Patrick Campbell. The story, briefly told by Mr. H. T. Parker in the Boston *Transcript*, takes place in *Allemonde*. Nowhere in the play "is any suggestion of period or place." "Allemonde is a very old country and very far away." There is an old king's castle, full of great, bare chambers, with windows that look out to sea. In the forest close by is a still pool. "All is of the uncanny magic of remote, somber, ancient, and fantom place—a land of shadowy vision, where the air stirs oftenest with the low rustle of creeping fate." Mr. Parker proceeds:

"By the pool *Golaud*, of the princes of the castle, finds *Mélisande*, come he knows not whence or how, weds her, and brings her to the king his grandsire; the princess, his mother, and to *Pelléas*, his brother. Where *Mélisande* is, there goes *Pelléas*—to the terrace that overlooks the sea, to the somber fountain, to the tower window, whence she may bend her head until her hair, falling, floods *Pelléas's* hands; to the fountain yet again. And the fate that haunts the place and broods upon their spirits draws, and draws, and draws them in a passion that is sad, low-voiced, very still, yet very haunting. Theirs is a wan and mute wooing, but *Golaud* sees, feels, suspects, watches, cries, and finally strikes; for he, as well, is haunted by fate—the fate of things he can not understand; the fate of questions he can not answer, of suspicion that chokes, of fear that galls. The wise old king counsels and none heed, and so *Pelléas* is slain by *Golaud's* sword at the fountain, and out of the window at sunset over the sea slips from her body the soul of *Mélisande*.

"A fantom tragedy in a land of fantoms, where fate rustles, not

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strides; where passion is a still and tremulous mystery; where pleasure is sad, memory melancholy, and fear creeping. The speech of this passion runs in little words, simple, repeated, pale even, but each quivering faintly with the impulse beneath, each with its clear, still spark of suggestion. As the personages are fantoms in a fantom land, so is their tragedy of wistfulness and tremors and broodings, of the fate that is ever stealing upon them out of the darkness and the shadows. The tragedy touches to pity, haunts with insistent foreboding, fascinates with a dim and sober beauty. Out of mystery it comes; into mystery it goes; but in itself it is as tangible as a vivid dream."

The four principal performers, Misses Garden and Gerville-Réache and Messrs. Périer and Dufrane, created in Paris the rôles of *Mélisande*, *Geneviève*, *Pelléas*, and *Golaud*. To them, thoroughly familiar with the work from the first, and to Mr. Campanini, leader of the orchestra, high praise is given. Mr. Aldrich writes of Mary Garden:

"She made in it a new disclosure of her art and of the power of her dramatic personality. She is the dreamy, wistful maiden, wandering, uncertain, unhappy; and her denotement of the veiled and mysterious character is of much beauty and plastic grace. In places, as in the difficult scene with the wounded *Golaud*, and in the scene in which he does her violence, she rises to a height of tragic power that ought to put her among the greatest of lyric actresses. It was difficult to believe this statuesque medieval maiden was of the same stuff as *Thais*, as *Louise*. *Mélisande* adds many cubits to Miss Garden's artistic stature."

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JEAN PERIER
As *Pelléas*.

His treatment of "the kind of musical elocution called for by the book and score" is declared admirable.

TO FOSTER IDEALISM

UNLESS the colleges take a hand in fostering idealism, that quality, upon which literature is so dependent, seems in danger of disappearing from our national life. This fact was pointed out by Mr. William Seaver Woods in an address at the Washington-birthday banquet at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. "In contemplating the state of literature in America," he observed, "we have all been struck, I am sure, with the fact remarked by a recent writer that 'a great deal is being done in this line, but very little accomplished.'" The meager accomplishment is attributed by Mr. Woods to the fact that "the intellectual genius of the country is attracted to other than literary fields." While the enormous opportunities of acquiring great wealth are surrounding people of this land, "it is not in the heart of man to linger dreamily in the quiet but unremunerative walks of literature." Mr. Woods, whose words are printed in the Springfield *Republican*, thus proceeds:

"The sure and certain effect on a country where so many of its best minds turn to commercial pursuits is to lower its idealism, and we have had some sad evidences in the last few years of the ebb idealism has reached in many walks of life. Now in such an atmosphere literature, which is the expression of idealism, simply can not exist. Our first concern, then, is to raise the standard of idealism in America. When we have the idealism, then its expression is sure to come.

"Now there is just one place that seems to me able to turn the tide, one place where men's minds can be bent toward the ideal at the critical time of their lives, and that place is the American college. Here we come in contact with the best minds of all ages, and learn that even the great Mæcenas himself, with all his gold, would have been forgotten centuries ago if he had not had a curious fancy for a poor chap named Horace, who seldom knew where his next day's meals were coming from. I think that most of the men I know who are engaged in intellectual pursuits received their bent in that direction in college, and it seems to me that that is about the most important work the college can do. The number of students in the various colleges in America to-day are reckoned at about 150,000, and if our colleges can turn out an army of 150,000 every four years charged with the leaven of idealism I think that before long there will begin to be results.

"Over on the other side of the water, where literature seems to be in full flower, the national wealth is in the hands of a few great families, and the young man who is born poor is pretty sure to stay poor. It is easier for such a young man to turn to the consolations of literature and accept the assurance of the philosophers that wealth is a curse and never brings happiness. So while the magnates are winning great fortunes in the Far East, he writes stories and poems about it.

"In America the young man of ability can take his choice. He can either go into business and wish later that he had gone into literature, or he can go into literature and wish he had gone into business. That is, if he is unsuccessful. But as for the man who really has the divine fire, I never heard of one who was sorry for it. We can not have, and we do not want, a literature founded on the denial of opportunity to rising young men to make their own choice, but we can have a literature founded on the deliberate choice of the best minds to seek the best things, and I submit that when we have that, America is likely to have the best literature."

THE DOSTOYEFSKY PUZZLE

WHERE to place Dostoyefsky, the Russian novelist, in the literary arcana is one of the baffling problems of criticism. It is because he is so difficult to classify, says Mr. H. N. Brailsford, an English writer, that critics have fallen foul of him; and "the literary critic," this writer observes (in the London *Daily News*), "is still, for the most part, in a stage of mental development which corresponds to the Linnæan phase in botany—his happiness is to classify." Dostoyefsky, before the advent of Gorky, formed part of the great trinity of Russian novelists with Turgenef and Tolstoy. He is being presented by Mr. Sothern in a play adapted from his novel, "Crime and Punishment," called "The Fool Hath Said in His Heart, There Is No God." His reputation outside his own country is based mainly on the novel here named; and its varied characteristics, making him a hard critical nut to crack, are analyzed by Mr. Brailsford in these words:

"Now Dostoyefsky, from the standpoint of the pedant, seems to be a mule, a hybrid, a rebellious specimen, who straddles over several genera and species, and can not be neatly pinned on any particular board. What, they say, are you to make of a man who was by turns realist and romantic, who wrote on occasion like a wilder Dickens, only to turn the page and become a more somber Gorky? On the whole the critics, to do them justice, are agreed to place him among the romantics. His theme is the murder of a usurious old woman in a poor quarter of St. Petersburg. It is a theme for a realist, and any good realist would have shown how the average degraded thief came to do it from the usual sordid motives.

"Dostoyefsky takes for his thief a young student of law, of a sympathetic and sensitive character, and when he has given already half-a-dozen rather unconvincing reasons why he should have committed the theft he adds a seventh—that *Raskolnikoff* had anticipated Nietzsche, and held that the 'overman' is above morality, and rightly claims in view of his superiority the privilege of preying on his neighbors. His heroine, *Sonia*, is a courtesan, but tho she is a convincing and probable character, he had

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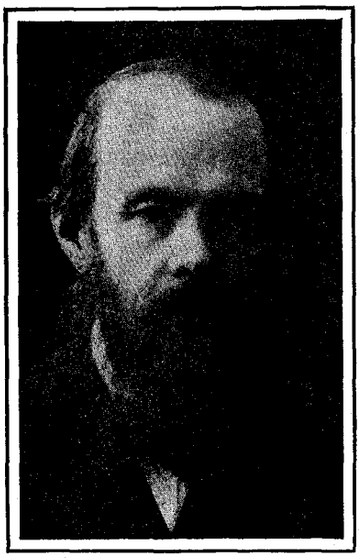
to make her the exception in her class, a creature of exquisite and paradoxical purity, absolutely unsullied by the life she led. Even Hugo, arch-romantic tho he was, was less daring when he came to write of *Fantine*. He has invented such an examining magistrate as never was on land or sea, a *Sherlock Holmes* who had studied psychology, and knew as much about the human heart as that romantic hero did about cigar-ashes.



FEODOR DOSTOYEFKSY,

The Russian novelist whom the critics have called a lunatic because they have been unable to classify his books and assign them to one of their critical categories.

"Then there is that metaphysical nightmare, *Mr. Svidrigailoff* — the gentleman who hazarded the conjecture that eternity is very like a little bathroom, full of dust and spiders. But on the other side of the account the critics will say: What could be more 'realistic' than the exquisitely humorous yet faithful picture of *Sonia's* father, the drunken official? Is there in all literature drunken dialog more brilliant and yet more probable? The whole of the slum-life of St. Petersburg in which this family moves—the streets, the eating-houses, and, above all, the funeral—could Gorky himself have painted it more accurately and with less flinching? And so they conclude that this book, because it belongs to no one class, is the product of a disordered brain, and stands outside literature because it defies their classification."

MEREDITH AS A POET

NO poet of George Meredith's caliber has ever continued writing verse so long with so little public recognition. The truth of this observation by an English writer will doubtless be confirmed by many who will learn for the first time that he is a poet at all. His novels, gaining only a limited popularity after a lapse of many years, have quite obscured the poetry for all but devotees. Three-fourths of it "is extremely difficult to understand," explains the writer, Miss M. Sturge Henderson, who has lately published a notable study of Meredith's fiction. Even more than Browning, she continues, as if to say the worst of her hero at once and have done with it for good, "he writes as if the art of poetry consisted in throwing down before the reader a jumble of words to be disentangled at leisure." For the one who undertakes the mental exercise of disentangling, the rewards are such as this disciple (writing in the literary supplement of the London *Times*) sets forth in these words:

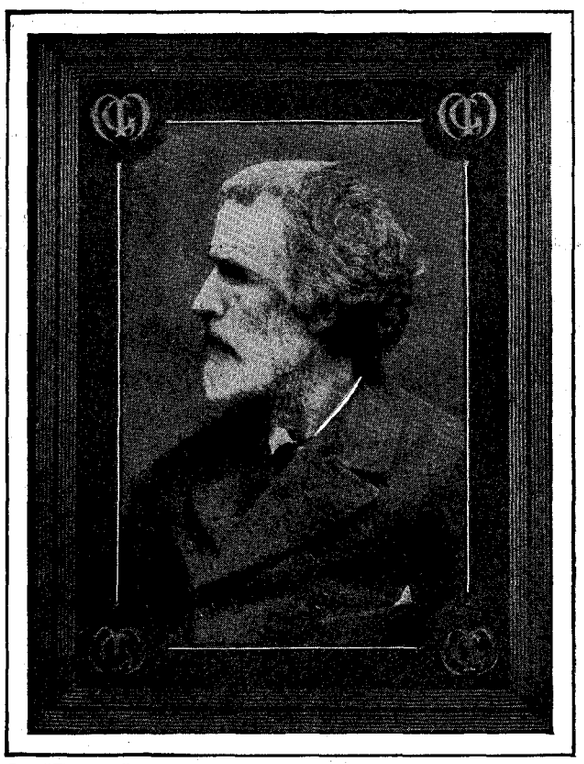
"Yet Mr. Meredith is a true and great poet. There is no living man who can be thought of as his rival in power of mind, in virile energy of conviction, in originality of insight into this wild-seeming, sound-hearted earth on whose soil we live. But this very strength brings its limitations. He is too strong to help the weak. He has a pagan disregard of those who fail, who are in moral or intellectual difficulties, who are unhapy. And so such people, always a large part of our poor humanity, will turn away from his exultant and irritating force to Arnold for sympathy, to Wordsworth for healing. The gift he brings is one of stimulus alone. Then, again, his atmosphere is always highly and subtly intellectualized; he knows little of the large primal simplicities of the human heart, by which Wordsworth makes so immediate and universal an appeal. In a kind of lyrical energy he more resembles Shelley, but the resolutely physical basis of his thought will always separate him from the most spiritual, almost unearthly, of poets. Yet, rare as the love of soul is, it is not so rare as the love of mind, and it is not only because he is a greater poet that Shelley will always have a larger audience than George Meredith."

His poetic strength lies "not in heart, but in head," she continues. It is "not in sympathy, but in will; not in the power to console, but in the power to compel." Further:

"It is a gospel of vitality that he proclaims, and he cares for little else. He has little of the special interest in morals which is a nearly unbroken tradition of English poetry; and if he is, as he is always, on the side of the moral laws, it is not so much for their own sake as because the other path is the path of weakness and failure. 'Quit yourselves like men; be strong,' is the text of all his sermons. Some who can feel that to be the greatest of all texts will say that few, indeed, are the sermons in verse that can rival 'The Empty Purse,' 'A Faith on Trial,' or the magnificent 'France, 1870.' And that is true, true for those that have ears to hear. In the last, above all, he has caught the great accent of the seers, and we seem to hear again the Hebrew prophet or the Æschylean chorus, as he cries with a solemn simplicity too seldom his:

> "'Forgetful is green earth; the Gods alone
> Remember everlastingly; they strike
> Remorselessly and ever like for like.
> By their great memories the Gods are known.'

"But this is the great morality of the primal universal type, too large and general, too distantly august, to supply the place of the other for which we must not look to Mr. Meredith—the small morality, of whose reproof and strength and comfort most of us feel such bitter need on the every-day path of life.



From "The Sphere," London.

GEORGE MEREDITH,

Who celebrated his eightieth birthday on February 12, and received a memorial signed by some two hundred and fifty of his admirers, embracing the most distinguished names in the public life of England. They thanked him for the example "set to the world of lofty ideals embodied not only in books, but in life."

> "'Not she gives the tear for the tear;
> Harsh wisdom gives Earth, no more;
> In one the spur and the curb;
> An answer to thoughts or deeds:
> To the Legends an alien look;
> To the Questions a figure of clay.
> Yet we have but to see and hear,

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Crave we her medical herb.
For the road to her soul is the real:
The root of the growth of man:
And the senses must traverse it fresh
With a love that no scourge shall abate,
To reach the lone heights where we scan
In the mind's rarer vision this flesh;
In the charge of the Mother our fate;
Her law as the one common weal.'

"It may all be true, perhaps, and certainly no ignoble truth; but it is not, in any case, one we can always be brave enough to listen to; none of us very often, indeed, and some never; and then we have dreamt of something more human behind the visible veil, of a love which is yet to be the ultimate reading of the hard mysteries of life. But of mere earth, or mere brain—the only stuff Meredith would employ—no such figure can be woven. Thousands who have lived by Wordsworth's gift of faith, Arnold's of endurance, Tennyson's of wisdom, Browning's of joy, will turn away from this proffer of strength as one not receivable by human sorrow till other gifts have gone before it. The religions that have conquered the world are not those which have proclaimed strength, but those that have consoled weakness."

A NEW AMERICAN PLAYWRIGHT

A NEW recruit to "the too small band of intelligent American playwrights" is noted in the person of Eugene Walter. His play, "Paid in Full," produced at the Astor Theater, New York, by Wagenhals and Kemper, shows Mr. Walter, in Mr. W. P. Eaton's phrase, to have "decisively joined" the aforesaid band. Critics are at one in admitting the power of the new drama; Mr. Eaton, of the New York *Sun*, confesses to the "thrill of discovery" not aroused since "The Great Divide" came before the public two years ago. Mr. Winter, of *The Tribune*, calls it "a strong play, steadily interesting and destined to long-continued success." Alan Dale in *The American* speaks of it as "a 'find,' perhaps the best 'find' of the season." The sum and substance of all the criticisms may perhaps argue that there is more of promise than entirely successful performance in the work; but then it is pointed out that in this we have the second play of a young dramatist. A legal contest of managers over the rights to the production of the play has brought out the interesting fact that the author of what promises to be one of the distinct successes of the year has recently taken his meals in cheap dairy restaurants and slept in Bryant Park. Mr. Eaton thinks the author has "the priceless possession of the born dramatist," and gives the play's story in these words:

"'Paid in Full' opens in a Harlem flat, the home of *Joseph Brooks* and his wife *Emma*, young people worrying along on so small a salary that they have no maid. *Joe* is full of bitterness toward his employer, *Captain Williams*, president of the Latin-American Steamship Company, a veritable ex-seawolf from the Pacific, who applies to business his old methods on the sealer. That he is paid so poorly inspires in *Joe* a kind of half-baked socialism which vents itself in ugly harangues at his wife. *Joe* from the first is a poor lot, and one is little surprized when he begins to steal his employer's money.

"That he stole for his wife's sake, as he tells her, is quite true in a sense. But the audience accepts the statement as another exhibition of caddishness, and the author passes on to the further development of his story. One wishes to cry 'Hold!'—to get at *Joe's* extenuating psychology a bit. But Mr. Walter does not permit it.

"Instead, *Joe* bluntly makes the proposal to his wife that she shall go to *Williams's* flat and try to save him from jail. Of course such a proposal kills once and for all every vestige of sympathy for *Joe*, brands him utterly as a skunk, ruins the value of the play as a social study so far as *Joe* is concerned. That is the greatest weakness of 'Paid in Full.' But it also brings about a third act in *Williams's* flat tingling with dramatic life, pregnant with surprizes, if a bit tricky and improbable ones, and full of suspended interest.

"*Emma* goes to the old seawolf's flat not for love of her husband, but for the womanly reason that she doesn't wish him to go to jail blaming her. In the ensuing duel *Captain Williams* proves to his own complete satisfaction her womanliness, and then he executes an about-front, signs a paper forgiving *Joe* and sends her out with *James Smith*, an old lover of hers, who you know will eventually get her and who is such a charming fellow that you are sentimentally, almost tearily glad of it. When she is gone the seawolf lights his pipe and remarks: 'Damned if it ain't good to be decent!'

"Of course, when *Emma* goes home *Joe* suspects the worst, and she leaves him for mother, as a first stage, via Dakota, for *James Smith*."

It is noted that the play was interpreted without a star by a company that showed "nice feeling and excellent cooperation."

WHEN IRVING RESCUED BOOTH

EDWIN BOOTH, for many years the darling of American playgoers, is recalled, in the "Ellen Terry Memoirs," in a plight from which he was generously rescued by his English rival, Henry Irving. Booth was playing at the Princess Theatre in London in the late seventies and having a wretched season. The theater was "on the down-grade and under a thoroughly commercial management." The great American actor, says Miss Terry in the March *McClure's*, "through much domestic trouble and bereavement, had more or less 'given up' things," and his spirit could not "combat such treatment as he received at the Princess, where the pieces in which he appeared were 'thrown' on to the stage with every mark of assumption that he was not going to be a success." Miss Terry proceeds:

"Yet, altho he accepted with gratitude Henry Irving's suggestion that he should migrate from the Princess to the Lyceum, and appear there three times a week as *Othello*, with the Lyceum Company and its manager to support him, I can not be sure that Booth's pride was not more hurt by this magnificent hospitality that it ever could have been by disaster. It is always more difficult to *receive* than to *give*.

"Few people thought of this, I suppose. I did, because I could imagine Henry Irving in America in the same situation—accepting the hospitality of Booth. Would not he, too, have been melancholy, quiet, unassertive, *almost* uninteresting and uninterested, as Booth was?

"I saw him first at a benefit performance at Drury Lane. I came to the door of the room where Henry was dressing, and Booth was sitting there with his back to me.

"'Here's Miss Terry,' said Henry, as I came round the door.

"Booth looked up at me swiftly. I have never, in any face, in any country, seen such wonderful eyes. There was a mystery about his appearance and his manner—a sort of pride which seemed to say: 'Don't try to know me, for I am not what I have been.' He seemed broken, and devoid of ambition.

"At rehearsal he was very gentle and apathetic. Accustomed to playing *Othello* with stock companies, he had few suggestions to make about the stage-management. The part was to him more or less of a monolog.

"'I shall never make you black,' he said one morning. 'When I take your hand I shall have a corner of my drapery in my hand. That will protect you.

"I am bound to say I thought of that 'protection' with some yearning the next week, when I played *Desdemona* to Henry's *Othello*. Before he had done with me I was nearly as black as he. . . . . .

"Booth's *Othello* was very helpful to my *Desdemona*. It is difficult to preserve the simple, heroic blindness of *Desdemona* to the fact that her lord mistrusts her, if her lord is raving and stamping under her nose! Booth was gentle in the scenes with *Desdemona* until *the* scene where *Othello* overwhelms her with the foul word and destroys her fool's paradise."

Othello was played for six weeks. Each week Irving and Booth changed parts. And the change for each, Miss Terry thinks, was for the worse. After praising Booth's *Othello* she declares that his *Iago* seemed deadly commonplace. "He was always the snake in the grass; he showed the villain in all the scenes. He could not resist the temptation of making polished and ornate effects."

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CURRENT POETRY

The Messenger.

BY RICHARD HOVEY.

Strong angel of the peace of God,
Not wholly undivined thy mien;
Along the weary path I trod,
Thou hast been with me, the unseen.

My hopes have been a mad turmoil,
A clutch and conflict all my life,
The very craft I loved a toil.
And love itself a seed of strife.

And sometimes in a sudden hour
I have been great with Godlike calm,
As if thy tranquil world of power
Flowed in about me like a psalm.

And peace has fallen on my face,
And stillness on my struggling breath;
And, living, I have known a space
The hush and mastery of Death.

Stretch out thy hand upon me, thou
Who comest as the still night comes!
I have not flinched at buffets: now
Let Strife go by, with all his drums.

—*The Papyrus* (February).

The Child.

BY JAMES OPPENHEIM.

You may be Christ or Shakespeare, little child,
A savior or a sun to the lost world.
There is no babe born but may carry furled
Strength to make bloom the world's disastrous wild.
Oh, what then must our labors be to mold you,
To open the heart, to build with dream the brain,
To strengthen the young soul in toil and pain,
Till our age-aching hands no longer hold you!

Vision far-dreamed! But soft! If your last goal
Be low, if you are only common clay,
What then? Toil lost? Were our toil trebled, nay!
You are a soul, you are a human soul,
A greater than the skies ten-trillion starred—
Shakespeare no greater, O you slip of God!

—*Cosmopolitan* (April).

An Old Song.

BY BRIAN HOOKER.

When all the winds are mellow in the glad spring-time
And bank and fell and fallow blossom-laden,
When every breath's a song and every laugh like rime,
Sing hey, the day for youth to meet a maiden!
Then out amid the morning,
Let wisdom waste her warning,
We'll laugh, Dear Heart, and sing, Dear Heart, through all the golden day!
Red lips are such a treasure
As only love can measure
When all the world is merry in the month of May!

When all the dark is hollow and the wind blows cold
And down the west the tawny sun is sinking,
When every word is wise, and every heart grows old,
Sing ho, the night's a noble time for drinking!
Then drown the wizard sorrow!
To-night from death we borrow,
We'll laugh, good friends, and quaff, good friends, until the dawn of day!
Let song and wine remind us
Of loves we left behind us
When all the world was merry in the month of May!

—*Harper's Magazine* (March).

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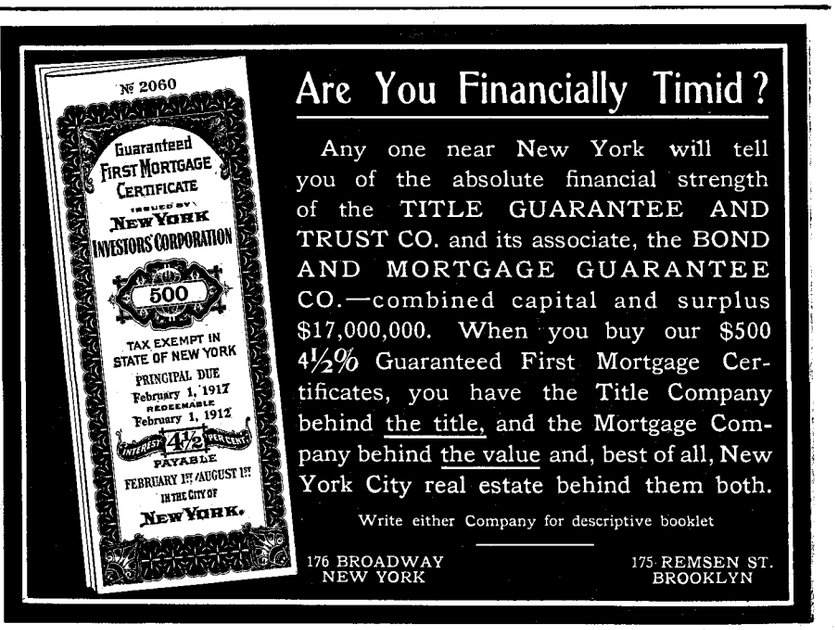
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PERSONAL

Emerson and the Portrait Painter.—Some interesting and intimate sketches of the Concord poets have been brought to light in *The Craftsman* in the published notes of the late Wyatt Eaton a portrait painter who at one time was selected by *The Century Magazine* to paint the portraits of the significant New England poets. His first subject was Emerson. The meeting was brought about by Mr. F. B. Sanborn, of Concord, "who is now the last leaf upon the tree of that brilliant group of men who were Emerson's personal friends." We read:

Mr. Sanborn took me over to Emerson's house in the evening. We waited for him in a large sitting-room. It was not quite dark and the lamps were not lighted. As he entered we came forward to greet him—it was indeed the real, the living Emerson. Where another man would hardly have been recognizable in the dim light, the quality of his personality was but accentuated—his tall, slightly drooping figure, his long neck and sloping shoulders, his strong features and well-formed head coming out with prominence in the quiet light. But it was not wholly his appearance that imprest me; it was rather his large and simple manner. I felt most truly in the presence of a great man.

But little time was spent in formalities. Turning to Mr. Sanborn, Emerson reminded him of a promise that he, Emerson, had made to read something from his notes written during a visit to Washington in the early part of Lincoln's Presidency; if we would like it he would be glad to read them to us now. This was evidently a long anticipated pleasure. Lights were brought in, and Emerson readily found his note-books in the study adjoining, and seating himself by a large lamp had soon drawn us with him back again into Lincoln's Administration, those most perplexing times in Washington.

Thus I saw Emerson at his best and in a rare mood, for while reading of those scenes of long past conflict, he seemed again to be living them over, full of life and interest, surrounded by his oldest and dearest friends, men whom he admired and revered, of the same great aims as himself. I found in the course of the reading that during his visit at Washington Emerson was the guest of Charles Sumner, and it was evident from the frankness of Lincoln and those closely associated with him, in the presence of Emerson, that the integrity of the man was well understood. Never, however, in these notes did Emerson refer to his own relations or conversations with Lincoln or the other chiefs; he was always the listener.

This visit of mine was within two years of the time of Emerson's death, and the great man was at times a little forgetful and *distrait* in manner. The only faculty that seemed dimmed was his memory of names and places. It was this consciousness of a lack of freedom of expression that made him diffident before company. When alone with a few friends he would talk so interestingly and address them so directly that work was almost out of the question. Turning to me one morning, he asked: "Who is your favorite poet?" Fortunately, I was saved from answering, as he went on to say; "Of course, we must all except Shakespeare and Burns." Taking up Burns, he spoke of him as almost as great in some qualities as Shakespeare.

Mr. Sanborn was frequently with us while we were at work, and he knew well the subjects that would interest Emerson. Mr. Alcott would sometimes join us, and these rare morning talks became such a delight to me that I seemed to work without effort and almost without consciousness. Just at this time Dr. Jones, author of "Glimpses of Thoreau," had arrived in Concord for a visit, and a number of friends were invited one morning to Mr. Sanborn's to hear Dr. Jones take up again the discussion of Plato, which he had touched upon at a previous gathering. At the end of his talk he turned to Emerson and asked if he would say a few words on the subject. In very broken sentences Emerson replied that he no longer had thoughts upon these subjects, and

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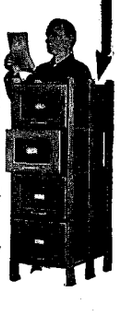

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Mrs. Emerson hastened to add, "You mean to say that you no longer allow yourself to express your ideas in public," and Emerson pathetically answered, "Yes, that is what I meant to say."

One day Mrs. Emerson gave a tea, at which I imagine all the best friends in Concord were present. It was to be followed by a *conversazione*. Before the guests had left the dining-room I went upon some errand to the study. There I found Emerson alone, deeply absorbed in some papers. He had slipt away from the company unobserved, hoping to accomplish a little work before the evening. As I went into the room he said to me: "You must get through this work as quickly as possible (meaning my portrait of him), for I am very old and I have but a little longer time to live and so much to do." And then he explained that it was not new work he wished to do, but the arrangement of all the work of past years.

At first it seemed strange to me to hear Carlyle spoken of in this home almost in terms of comradeship. Emerson told me that he had corresponded with Carlyle for forty years, I believe it was. In speaking of his own works, Emerson said; "I have always been a great writer. I have written all of these books," indicating some shelves under one of his study windows—closely packed note-books. "And now," he added sadly, "I shall write no more."

The President Not a Drunkard.—The story that President Roosevelt is a hard drinker, and writes his messages when his brain is fired with strong drink, is denied by his friend, Albert Shaw, in his *Review of Reviews*. He writes:

Those who live in distant parts of the country and have no direct means of finding out for themselves would be astonished if they could but know the state of mind that has now for some time prevailed in the financial district of New York City. President

HOT BISCUIT

Kind of Breakfast Passing Away

The old-time hot biscuit played a prominent role in the breakfast bill of fare, along with fried potatoes, ham and eggs, and coffee.

The whiter and lighter the buscuit the more pleased the cook, which was usually Mother, who did the best she could, with her understanding of the matter.

But most people have learned in recent years that white flour lacks the nourishing elements of the entire wheat berry, and many cases of imperfect nutrition follow its use.

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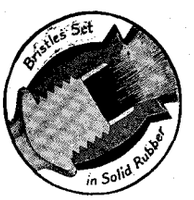

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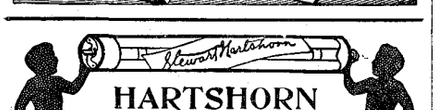

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Roosevelt is one of the most wholesome and normal personalities in public life. He is temperate and abstemious to a marked degree. With sound physical health and a clear conscience, he never worries, he always sleeps well, and he faces his day's work with a clear eye, an unexhausted fund of vitality, and a ready zest. Yet Wall Street has persuaded itself that Mr. Roosevelt, of all men, is an inebriate, and that his messages and public utterances are inspired by alcoholic potations. Furthermore, Wall Street has circulated this story all over the country. The small fry in the financial district of New York, being of limited mentality and easily gullible—and also being emotional and mercurial, as belongs to the speculative temperament—have been readily persuaded into believing that Mr. Roosevelt is a drunkard, an insane man, a victim of nervous prostration, and a malevolent demagog. The New York mood against Roosevelt is like nothing except the "Copperhead" bitterness against Lincoln in 1863 and 1864. There are many excellent men in New York business circles who would like to be fair, and who are much surprized to be informed that Mr. Roosevelt does not drink, is not nervous, and does not write his speeches and messages in a spirit of wrathful ebullition.

Secretary Taft as a Freshman.—Much has been written lately of Secretary Taft's college days. He was the best dancer, wrestler, and boxer in his class at Yale, and a serious student besides. That his athletic abilities were at first greatly undervalued by the sophomores is made painfully apparent by the following story from the New York *Globe* in which the Secretary and his classmate Pigott figured:

Pigott and Taft were both freshmen in those days. They had just formed a friendship, and one night were walking up Elm street talking earnestly over some matter of great immediate interest. In those days a freshman had only the bare right of existence conceded him by the sophomores. Certainly he had no right to walk on the clean sidewalks while there was mud in the streets. And as Pigott and Taft strolled beneath the elms a gang of half a dozen sophs rushed them. Under the sophs' rule, Taft and Pigott were due for a ducking in the mud. Pigott, who was a featherweight, stood aside. Taft said softly: "But I do not care to go out in the mud."

Now, can't you imagine with what unholy joy that soft-spoken declaration must have filled those sophs? They gave the war-cry and the view-halloo, and the other vocal outcries intended to express happiness, and charged.

When they got through charging, William H. Taft was slowly walking up Elm street, arm in arm with James P. Pigott. Out in the cold mud stood the half dozen sophs, beginning to realize that they had tried to butt a fair-sized locomotive off the track. As long as Taft remained at college, he had the freedom of the sidewalks. The whole sophomore class would have hollered for help before they would have tried to fuss with him again.

Not that he was belligerent. He was too peaceful, in fact, to suit his most warlike friends, who learned to respect the enormous physical strength that was bound up in those thick shoulders and those corded muscles. He liked a joke, and he didn't like it any worse because he happened to be the goat. But there were times when even his lamb-like disposition would get up and do stunts.

How It Feels To Fall Off a Precipice.—To fall over a precipice in the Alps, and then live to tell the tale, is the remarkable experience of Albert Heim, a German scientist. His fall could not have occupied more than a few seconds, but his train of thought was long and interesting. He has narrated his sensations in minute detail. To quote from the New York *Sun:*

"I clearly saw," he says, "the possibility of my fate. I said to myself, 'The rocky wall from which I am now being hurled prevents my seeing what is at its base. The snow may be melted there, or

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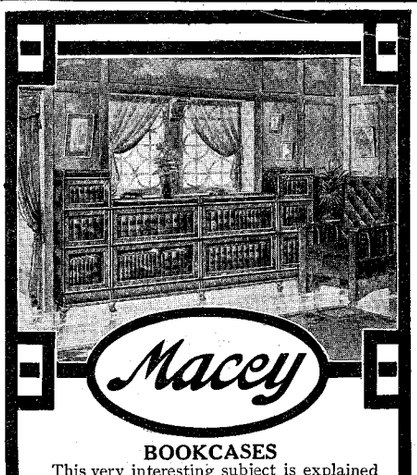

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there may be none; if there is any my life may be saved. Otherwise death is inevitable.

"'If I am conscious on reaching the earth I have by me a bottle of aromatics and my alpenstock. I will still grasp it, for it may serve me in good stead.' I thought, too, of removing my eye-glasses lest their splintering might cause injury.

"Other and gentler thoughts for those I was to leave behind came upon me. For myself I felt indifferent, caring really little whether I should be much injured or not; but from motives of consideration for others I felt impelled, as it were, to make light of the matter. I seemed to call aloud, 'I am not much hurt.'

"I recollected that in five days more I was to have delivered an inaugural discourse, and thought of the grief my death would cause to those near and dear to me. Anon, lying as it were, on the limit of a far distant horizon, appeared distinct and diverse images and episodes in my past life. The whole mental picture stood out clear cut and illumined by divine and mysterious light.

"All things seemed lovely and of good report. There were no misgivings, no anxieties, no sorrow, pain, or terror.

"There were no sensations of contest or strife. All was merged in feelings of genial good will and kindly feeling. Such feelings predominated over all and formed what was truly a unique and lovely picture.

"Gradually a heaven of glorious blue, flecked with crimson clouds of gossamer lightness, surrounded me. In them I was wafted to and fro, borne up from below, but painlessly and pleasantly, while a vast and moving snowfield seemed to accompany me. Anon the perception of objects, subjective thoughts, a medley of various feelings, seemed to circle in concentric mazes around as a common center.

"Then came a dull thud, which I heard very distinctly, but did not feel—and my fall was ended. At that instant a dark veil passed before me.

"I called aloud three or four times, 'I am not

OLD SURGEON

Found Coffee Caused Hands to Tremble

The surgeon's duties require clear judgment and a steady hand. A slip or an unnecessary incision may do irreparable damage to the patient.

When he found that coffee drinking caused his hands to tremble, an Ills. surgeon conscientiously gave it up, and this is his story:

"For years I was a coffee drinker until my nervous system was nearly broken down, my hands trembled so I could hardly write, and insomnia tortured me at night.

"Besides, how could I safely perform operations with unsteady hands, using knives and instruments of precision? When I saw plainly the bad effects of coffee I decided to stop it, and three years ago I prepared some Postum, of which I had received a sample.

"The first cupful surprised me. It was mild, soothing, delicious. At this time I gave some Postum to a friend who was in a similar condition to mine from the use of coffee.

"A few days after, I met him and he was full of praise for Postum, declaring he would never return to coffee, but stick to Postum. We then ordered a full supply, and within a short time my nervousness and consequent trembling, as well as insomnia, disappeared, blood circulation became normal, no dizziness nor heat flashes.

"My friend became a Postum enthusiast, his whole family using it exclusively.

"It would be the fault of the one who brewed the Postum if it did not taste good when served.

"The best food may be spoiled if not properly made. Postum should be boiled according to directions on the pkg. Then it is all right; any one can rely on it. It ought to become the national drink." "There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

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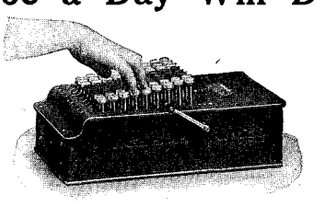

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much hurt,' grasped my glasses, which lay near me, and touched my limbs to make sure they were not broken.

"Then I saw my companions slowly approaching. They told me a good half hour had elapsed after my fall before I spoke.

"I had lost consciousness, and that explains the dark veil. Later the power of thinking returned. I was conscious only so long as I was falling of the perception of beautiful images. At the moment of contact with earth they disappeared."

On another occasion Dr. Heim was injured in a carriage accident. He said that he distinctly heard and counted the bone fractures—seven in all—which he received. He quotes the evidence of an Italian who had a similar experience.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Watch the Professor.—Lecture upon the rhinoceros.

PROFESSOR—"I must beg you to give me your undivided attention. It is absolutely impossible that you can form a true idea of this hideous animal, unless you keep your eyes fixt on me."—*The Christian Instructor.*

The Flatterer.—"So he praised my singing, did he?" "Yes, he said it was heavenly." "Did he really say that?" "Well, not exactly; but he probably meant that. He said it was unearthly."—*Melbourne Weekly Times.*

Graft.—JANICE—"Do you know, Horatio, dat every boy hez a chance ter be de President?"

HORATIO (thoughtfully)—"Well, I'll sell my chance for ten cents."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

A Delphic Response.—"It's hard," said the sentimental landlady at the dinner table, "to think that this poor little lamb should be destroyed in its youth, just to cater to our appetites."

"Yes," replied the smart boarder, struggling with his portion, "it is tough."—*The Congregationalist.*

Quite So.—"I've just been reading about Montaigne."

"What of him?"

"He said that whenever he saw a good thing he annexed it."

"Well," declared the saturnine jokesmith, "he had the right idea for running a humorous column."—*St. Louis Republic.*

Home of Depository.—"Yes," said the dry-goods salesman, "the recent money flurry hit all parts of the country, even the farmers. Set them to hoarding money. You doubtless noticed it."

"You bet I did," replied Mr. Yardcloth, the enterprising general merchant at Corncob Corners. "But there was lots of money in this section, after all. I had bigger sales in the larger sizes of stockings than I ever had before."—*Puck.*

The Big Stick.—MOTHER (surprized)—"Why, Johnny, how did you happen to get the merit-card for good behavior at school this week?"

SMALL JOHNNY—"It was like this, mama. Harry Jones won it, and I told him if he didn't give it to me I'd punch him."—*The Hebrew Standard.*

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DO NOT BE DECEIVED
BY BUTTONS MADE OF WOOD PAINTED OR COLORED TO IMITATE RUBBER

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IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEND FOR THIS CATALOG TO-DAY—IT'S FREE

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Heroic.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., tells a story of his father:

"Father tells many stories. Sometimes he tells a new one. Not long ago he related one to me that concerned a man who had imbibed rather too freely. The man, in this condition, fell into a watering trough. To the officer who came to help him out as he wallowed in the water, he said:

"'Offzer, I ken save self. You save women an' shildern.'"—*New York Observer.*

Not That Brand.—"Are you studying Esperanto, Mr. Idiot?" asked the linguist.

"I am not," said the idiot. "I can talk too much in English if I want to."

"It is a very fine language," said the linguist—"condensed, concise, and easily acquired."

"No doubt," said the idiot. "But I don't care for potted tongue."—*The Catholic Mirror.*

Needed Practise.—"Little girls should be seen and not heard, Ethel."

"I know, mama; but if I'm going to be a lady when I grow up, I've got to begin practising talking some time, you know."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

A Bit of Tact.—"Do you say you paid a compliment to that hideous and spiteful baroness? I didn't think you could be so insincere."

"I merely told her that her face was as beautiful as her heart."—*Fliegende Blaetter* (Munich).

Use for Him.—FATHER—"I wish you'd invite that young man of yours up here to-morrow night."

DAUGHTER (surprized at the request)—"Why, father, I thought you said you had no use for him?"

FATHER—"So I did, last summer. But to-morrow I'm going to put up the stove."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Save Time.—THE PARSON—"I intend to pray that you may forgive Casey for throwing that brick at you."

THE PATIENT—"Mebbe yer riv'rence 'ud be saving toime if ye'd just wait till Oi git well, and then pray for Casey."—*The Universalist Leader.*

Famished.—STUDENT—"Something is preying on my mind."

PROFESSOR W.—"It must be very hungry."—*Yale Record.*

No Doubt About It.—A public-school magazine contains this courteous announcement: "The editor will be very pleased to hear of the deaths of any of the old boys."

No doubt the old boys will oblige the editor from time to time.—*Sacred Heart Review.*

So Sweet of Him.—MRS. GALLOUPE—"Be sure and come, Mr. Gibble. I promise you you shall meet, oh, quite a number of pretty women."

GIBBLE—"How can I refuse you, my dear madam? It will not be for the pretty women, however, but for you that I shall come."—*Town and Country.*

Important Thing to Know.—PROFESSOR (examining medical student)—"If you are called out to a patient what is the first question you would ask?"

MEDICAL STUDENT—"Where he lives!"—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

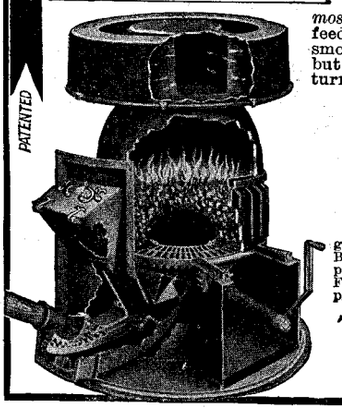
FLEISCHMANN'S
COMPRESSED YEAST
HAS NO EQUAL

Underfeed SAVINGS
FURNACE
Trail Across the Continent.

WHEREVER the doctrine *goes* that a dollar *saved* is a dollar *earned*, there you'll find the UNDERFEED FURNACE. From Maine to California and Manitoba to Mexico, delighted hundreds have learned, during winter terms in the School of Experience, that there *is* one warm air furnace which declares an *annual dividend.* The

Peck-Williamson Underfeed Furnace { Saves One-Half to Two-Thirds of Coal Bills

Illustration shows furnace without casing, cut away to show how coal is forced up under fire, which burns on top.



The Underfeed assures more *clean, even heat* at a smaller outlay for coal than any other furnace ever made. *Cheapest* slack yields as much clean heat as *most expensive* anthracite. Fed from below, the Underfeed Twentieth-Century Way, with all the fire on top, smoke and ashes, wasted in other furnaces, cannot escape, but *must* pass thru the flame, are thus consumed and turned into heat units.

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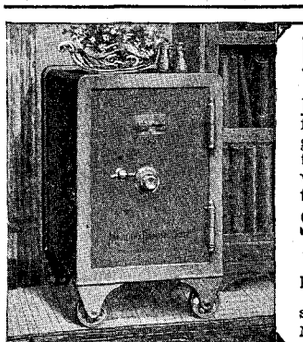

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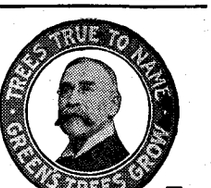

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Send for catalog of Motor Boats—Marine Engines —Row Boats—Hunting and Fishing Boats.

THE W. H. MULLINS COMPANY, 143 Franklin St., Salem, Ohio.

Knew the Size.—"I want some collars for my husband" said a lady in a department store, "but I am afraid I have forgotten the size."

"Thirteenth and a half ma'am?" suggested the clerk.

"That's it How on earth did you know?"

"Gentlemen who let their wives buy their collars for 'em are almost always about that size, ma'am," explained the observant clerk.—*Everybody's Magazine.*

They Knew.—"Ruth," said the mother of a little miss who was entertaining a couple of small playmates, "why don't you play something instead of sitting and looking miserable?"

RUTH—"We're playing we're grown-up women making a call."—*Chicago Daily News.*

A Reformer.—MINISTER—"You say you are going to marry a man to reform him. That is noble. May I ask who he is?"

MISS BEAUTI—"It's young Mr. Bondclipper."

MINISTER—"Indeed! I did not know he had any bad habits."

MISS BEAUTI—"Yes, his friends say that he is becoming quite miserly."—*New York Weekly.*

Extravagance.—I heard a story lately of a Highlander who had been persuaded to buy a ticket for a raffle. He won the first prize, a bicycle, but on being told of his good fortune, instead of hugging himself with delight he said: "Weel, that's just ma luck, buying two tickets whan yin wad 'a' done. It's jist a saxpence wasted."—*Dundee People's Journal.*

A Good Substitute.—Jimmy had his weak points as an example of the result of modern educational methods, but his brain was of excellent quality.

When the teacher looked at him and inquired, coldly, "What is a synonym, James?" he was ready with his answer.

"It's a word that you can use when you don't know how to spell the one you thought of first," he replied, cheerfully.—*The Monitor.*

The Court Crier.—When an Irish county court was about to open its session recently, the discovery was made that the court crier was absent. A substitute was provided, and the court had barely taken up a case when a breathless messenger boy dashed in with a telegram signed by the absent crier. The missive was handed to the judge who read:

"Wife's mother died last night. Will not be able to cry to-day."—*Home Herald.*

Longfellow's Parody.—In the first number of *The Atlantic Monthly,* Ralph Waldo Emerson's poem, "Brahma," puzzled both critics and common readers. The first verse runs as follows:

"If the red slayer think he slays,
Or if the slain think he is slain,
They know not well the subtle ways
I keep, and pass, and turn again."

That winter it happened that a relative of the poet Longfellow, living in another State, bought a sleigh; and in a family letter to the cousins in Cambridge there was a wail lest the January thaw, which had followed the purchase, should keep them from enjoying the gay cutter that season. When the letter was answered, Longfellow contributed this verse:

TO —— ON THE PURCHASE OF A SLEIGH.

"If the red sleigher think he sleighs,
Or if the sleighin' think it is sleighin',
They know not well the subtle ways
Of snow, that comes—and goes again."

It is delightful to find Longfellow parodying his friend Emerson.—*Independent.*

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An Inspiration.—"Hurrah!" exclaimed the inventor of predigested hay, "a man has lived four days in a mine on nothing but oil and wood."

"Well, what's that to shout about?"

"Plenty. You're stupid. It gives me a new idea for a breakfast food."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

To the Point.—ELDERLY AUNT—"I suppose you wondered, dear little Hans, why I left you so abruptly in the lane. I saw a man, and oh, how I ran!"

HANS—"Did you get him?"—*Fliegende Blaetter* (Munich).

A Bad Bargain.—A story is told of the famous Richard Brinsley Sheridan, that one day when coming back from shooting, with an empty bag, and seeing a number of ducks in a pond, while near-by a man was leaning on a fence watching them, Sheridan asked:

"What will you take for a shot at the ducks?"

"Well," said the man thoughtfully, "I'll take half a sovereign."

"Done," said Sheridan, and he fired into the middle of the flock, killing a dozen or more. "I'm afraid you made a bad bargain," said Sheridan, laughing.

"I don't know about that," the man replied, "They're not my ducks."—*The Christian Advocate.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

February 22.—Employees of all the railways in Uruguay strike.

A gale which sweeps over the northwest of England and the north of Ireland causes the loss of eight lives in the Mersey, and injuries to many persons on shore; a train is blown off the rails in Ireland.

February 23.—The Australian Government invites the American battle-ship fleet to visit their principal seaport; the Premier issues a statement saying that the welcomes given in South America would be eclipsed in Australia.

February 24.—The combined British army and navy estimates show an increase of $3,000,000; the naval plans provide for an expenditure of $4,500,000 more than last year's figures.

February 27.—The report of the Royal Commission shows that the collapse of the Quebec Bridge was due to faults of design and not to defective material.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

February 23.—A Catholic priest in Denver is shot and killed by an Italian anarchist, to whom he had just administered the sacrament.

February 25.—The McAdoo tunnel under the Hudson River is opened.

February 26.—The Senate at Albany, by a vote of 30 to 19, refuses to remove Otto Kelsey from his post as Superintendent of Insurance.

Upon application of the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, a receiver is appointed for the International & Great Northern Railroad, a Gould line.

February 27.—A committee of stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway ask the Governor to remove District Attorney Jerome, presenting formal charges.

WASHINGTON.

February 24.—The United States Supreme Court decides that Section 1 of the Elkins Act has not been repealed by the Hepburn Railroad-Rate Law, and that fines were legally imposed on the Great Northern Railroad for granting rebates in violation of that section.

Secretary Cortelyou issues a call on national bank depositaries for about $35,000,000 of the public funds held by them.

February 25.—Speaker Cannon addresses the convention of the National Education Association in Washington.

The Committee on Naval Affairs, appointed by the Senate, begins an investigation of the Reuterdahl charges.

February 26.—In an address to educators in Washington, President Roosevelt urges the importance of character-training and the inculcation of the dignity of labor.

February 26.—The President submits to Congress the report of the Inland Waterways Commission, with a message commending the recommendations.

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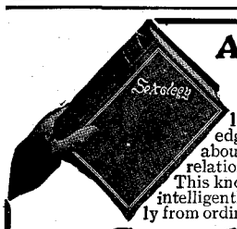

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR.

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"W. P. H.," South Berwick, Me.—"Where can the proverb 'Cleanliness is next unto godliness' be found?"

Francis Bacon (1561–1626), in his "Advancement of Learning," book ii, wrote "Cleanness of body was ever deemed to proceed from a due reverence to God." Bartlett states that according to Rabbi A. S. Bettelheim the proverb is found in the Hebrew Fathers, and he quotes Phinehas ben Yair as follows: "The doctrines of religion are resolved into carefulness; carefulness into vigorousness, . . . abstemiousness into cleanliness; *cleanliness into godliness.*" The proverb was used also by John Wesley (1703–1791) in his sermon on Dress—"Certainly this is a duty, not a sin. 'Cleanliness is indeed next to godliness.'" But Wesley quotes it evidently to show that he borrowed it from another.

"H. C. M.," Washington, D. C.—In the sentence you cite, doubt only and not futurity being indicated, the verb *was* should be used.

"M. M. A.," El Paso, Tex.—"Where can I find reference to the following statement recently published: 'Five words cost Zachariah forty weeks of silence'?"

The personage referred to is undoubtedly Zacharias, a priest of the days of Herod, and the father of John the Baptist, of whom an account is given in the first chapter of the Gospel according to St. Luke, of which verse 18 reads: "And Zacharias said unto the angel, *Whereby shall I know this?*" The italicized words are evidently the five words referred to. In verse 20 the angel declares: "Behold, thou shalt be dumb and not able to speak until the day these things shall be performed, because thou believest not my words." Verse 64 tells us that "his mouth was opened immediately, and his tongue loosed, and he spake, and praised God."

"W. P. R.," Medina, O.—(1) The reason that a comma is not used to separate the figures of a modern date when that date extends to the thousands is undoubtedly because, in common practise, dates are read by the hundreds rather than by the thousands, excepting such of them as date before Christ. Thus, for 1908 we read "nineteen hundred and eight." The comma is commonly used to separate four or more digits to facilitate their reading, and there is no more sense in omitting the comma when writing one thousand than there would be in omitting it when writing ten thousand, one hundred thousand, or one million. If it were not used to set off these larger numbers in the respective groups of thousands, millions, etc., much inconvenience would be caused to the reader. (2) As regards the split infinitive THE LEXICOGRAPHER explained that this form of expression is a violation of the accepted canons of the English language and added it may be permitted, because it has received the sanction of literary usage. The fact that "not a grammar in existence sanctions a split infinitive" is not proof that this form of expression has no right in the language. Mason in the twenty-first edition of his "English Grammar" says: "The preposition *to* is not an essential part of the infinitive mood, nor an invariable sign of it." "W. P. R." should remember that the lan-

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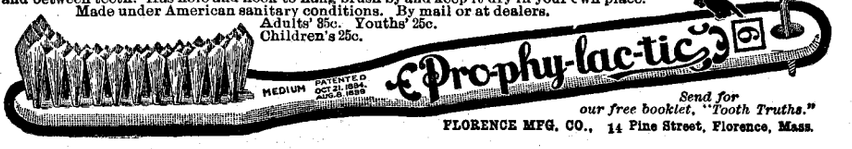

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guage came first, and that its codification produced the grammar, and that ever since the first grammarian laid down the rules other grammarians set out to correct him, but in the mean time usage adjusted the language to suit he occasion. Thomas Jefferson once said: "Where strictness of grammar does not weaken expression, it should be attended to. But where, by small grammatical negligences, the energy of an idea is condensed, or a word stands for a sentence, I hold grammatical rigor in contempt."

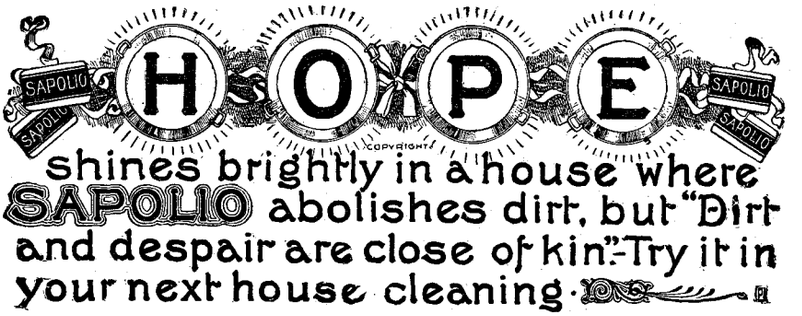
Byron wrote: "*To slowly trace* the forest's shady scene," and on this account has been dubbed "the father of the split infinitive" by the London *Academy*, but before him Burns wrote, in "The Cotter's Saturday Night": "Who dared *to nobly stem* tyrannic pride."

But the split infinitive is not the modern creation it is commonly believed to be. It dates from William Shakespeare at least, for we find that the Bard of Avon wrote:

> "What ever have been thought on in this state,
> That could be brought *to bodily act* ere Rome
> Had circumvention?"
>
> —*Coriolanus*, Act i, SEC. 2, l. 5.

"E. M. T.," Idebolt, Ia.—"Why are not the accents on the words *coadjutant* and *coadjutor* on the same syllables respectively?"

Originally, the French derivation of *coadjutor* placed the accent as in *coadjutant*, on the antepenultimate. Coleridge so accented it. But in the seventeenth century the Latin derivation found favor among the poets generally, and since then the accentuation has been on the penultimate. Usage having declared in favor of this accentuation, it has been recorded by the dictionaries.



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New York City—8 miles from New York City Hall Nearer than Jamaica

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New York City property like this is at a premium. We are prepared to offer, for a short time only, over 100 exceptional locations of CITY LOTS, at the following prices: $275, $350, $390, $490, with a few higher and a few lower, on terms of from $6.00 to $10.00 monthly, and the following special features:

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Every lot within block of trolley lines, convenient to churches of all denominations, modern public schools, etc. A postal card addressed to us will bring you our illustrated folder, descriptive of "MAPLETON"; but owing to the limited number of lots we would urge you to *act* in the matter at once. Persons living outside of Greater New York may take advantage of this special opportunity to purchase CITY LOTS AT COUNTRY PRICES, by utilizing the mail order coupon herewith attached. No lots reserved. Single lots sold. First-class Bank and other references furnished on request.

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NEW YORK AND THE NEW ENGLAND STATES

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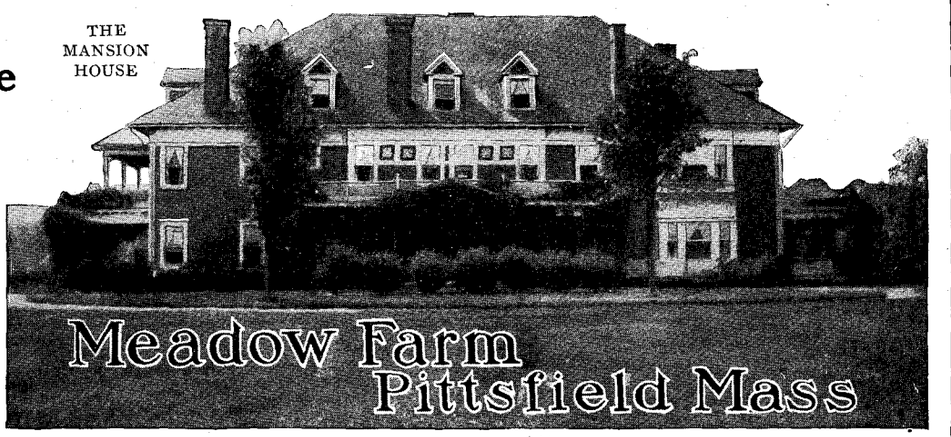
470 Acres
7 Fine Buildings

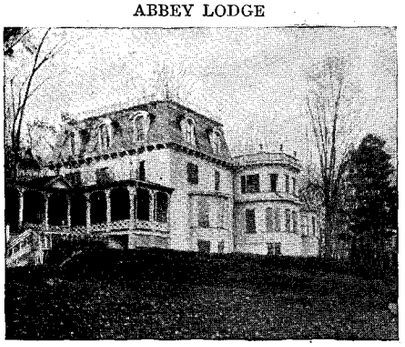
Meadow Farm is 1½ miles from Pittsfield, Mass. Buildings are supplied with city water. Two hundred and eighty-four acres are under cultivation; a feature of the estate is a fine woods and a very pretty lake. All buildings are wired for electric lighting and have all other modern improvements.

THE MANSION HOUSE



THE MANSION HOUSE is 100 ft. x 50 ft. The first floor has eight rooms as follows: The den, big hall, family dining room, servants dining room, kitchen, billiard room, library and parlor. There are also on this floor, two store closets, a gun room, butler's pantry and kitchen pantry. On the second floor there are eight sleeping rooms, four bath rooms, one store closet and the linen closet. On the third floor there are the servants' quarters in which are six sleeping rooms, a bath room, camphor closet, and store room. On this same floor are four guest rooms, a sewing room, bath room, and two separate closets for clothing. A hall runs through the entire length of the second and third floors and there is an attic. There is a wine cellar, and a cold storage room. The laundry is in the basement, and is equipped with set tubs. The house is heated by steam.

ABBEY LODGE



THE COACH BARN will accommodate 8 horses. It is fitted up for electric lighting, and has a room for the coachman. It is 50x64 ft.

THE COW BARN was built for 100 cows, and there is room in this barn for six horses. There is also a hay barn adjoining this, and two silos on the east side of it. There is a cement floor, and watering troughs arranged in front of the cows, so they can be watered at any time.

ABBEY LODGE has four large rooms, a butler's pantry, ball room, with two small rooms off that on the first floor. Five sleeping rooms and a bath room on the second floor, and four sleeping rooms on the third floor. Then there is a basement kitchen, with a pantry and cold storage room.

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270 acres, old buildings (Berkshire Hills	3,000.
25 acres, buildings (Norwalk, Conn.)	4,500.
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Camp on island. Launch. Canoe (Maine)	8,000.
20 acres, buildings (New Canaan, Conn.)	8,500.
250 acres, house, barns, cottage	8,500.
100 acres, buildings (Yorktown Heights, N. Y.)	12,000.
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750 acres. Adirondack Camp	25,000.
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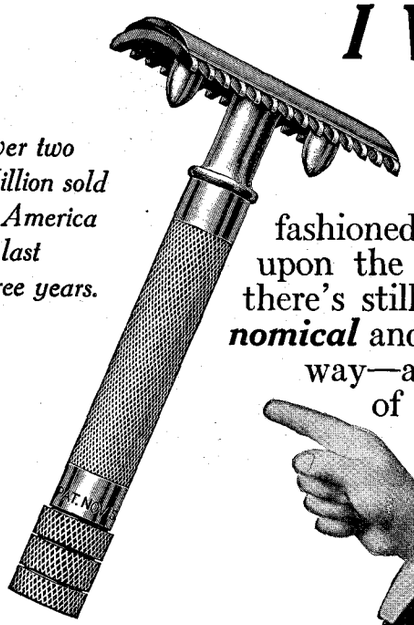
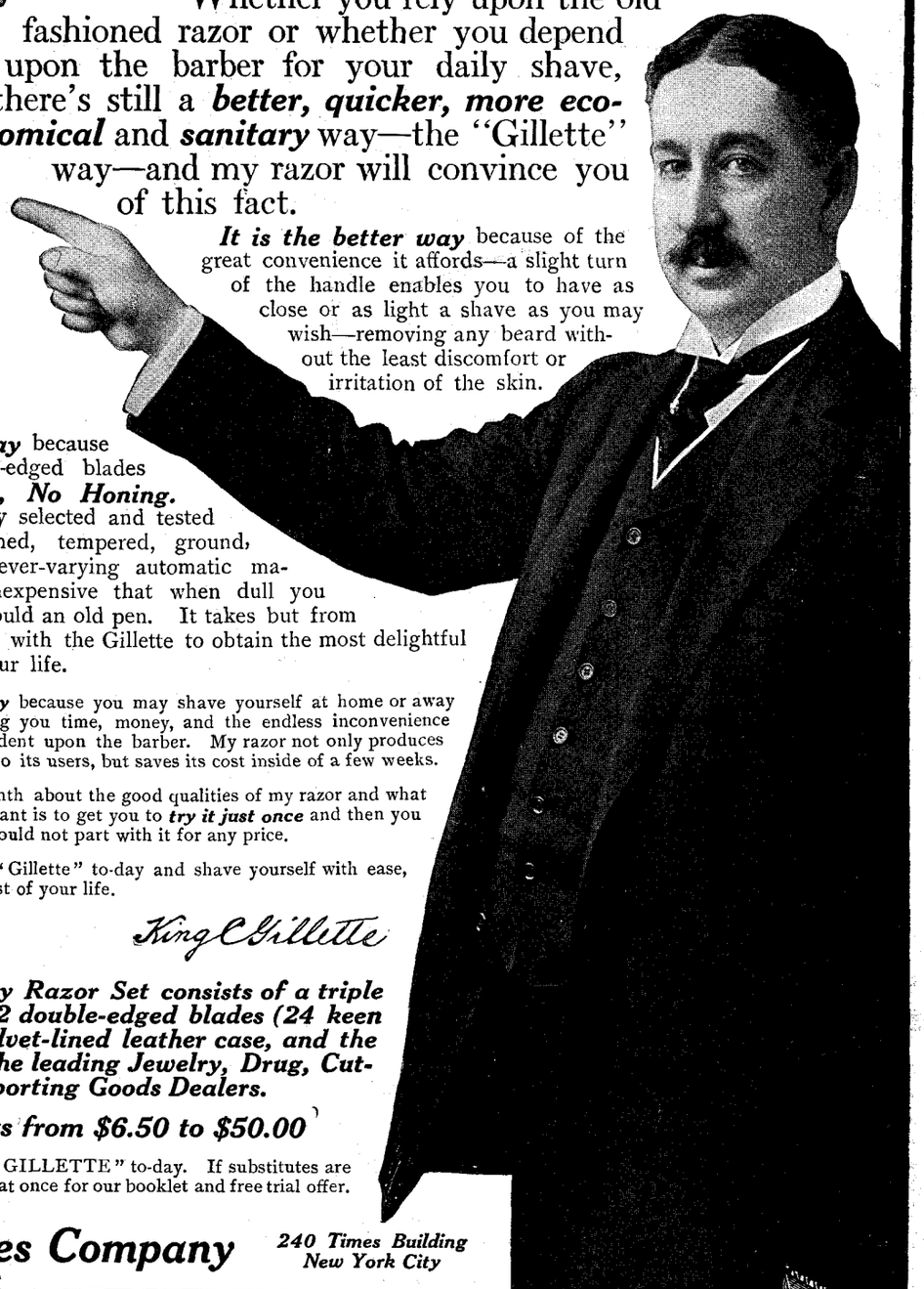
I Want You to Know My Razor as I Know It



Over two Million sold in America in last three years.

Whether you rely upon the old fashioned razor or whether you depend upon the barber for your daily shave, there's still a ***better, quicker, more economical*** and ***sanitary*** way—the "Gillette" way—and my razor will convince you of this fact.



It is the better way because of the great convenience it affords—a slight turn of the handle enables you to have as close or as light a shave as you may wish—removing any beard without the least discomfort or irritation of the skin.

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